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Tenant Farmers of South Seek Relief in Washington; Share Croppers State Case

Claim Made That Agents Fail to Treat Fairly Under Federal Plan

New Step Is Urged

Other Farm Workers Regard Unionization as Only Way to Improvement

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7 — The plight of the tenant farmer and share cropper in the South still continues to be a harassing problem for federal agriculture officials.

Although the Government has attempted to end disputes over AAA payments by inserting in its regulations a definite provision for their division, tenant farmers have come here to say that they cannot trust their county agents to enforce these regulations.

Under the new Soil Conservation Act, payments in the South will be divided generally as follows: 37½ per cent to the person furnishing the land; 12½ per cent to the person furnishing the work stock and equipment, and 50 per cent to be divided as the principal soil-depleting crop, or its proceeds, is divided.

A delegation of share croppers held a conference here under the direction of Gardner Jackson, former AAA official, now chairman of the National Committee on Rural Social Planning. Interspersed with the share croppers were farmer workers from other states who are interested in promoting the growth of farm workers' unions. They came from the Ohio onion fields, the Florida citrus orchards, the sugar beet sections of Colorado and the fruit and vegetable valleys of California.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, addressing the group, took the position that there is little the Government can do to solve a problem that is largely the result of sociological developments. Only a changed attitude on the part of southern landowners can cure the situation, he believes.

Producing charges of intimidation, infliction of physical injuries and extortion against their local agents, the share croppers declared:

"In Washington, there is sympathy, but when we go home we find nothing has been changed and everything goes on as before."

The organized wing of the share croppers is now proposing an amendment to the Wagner Labor Disputes Act, enlarging its scope to include disputes involving agricultural labor.

New Plan Proposed For Small Farmer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago, April 7

HOMESTEADING was advanced as a solution of the share cropper's problem by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund.

"The Federal Government used to give away public lands of the West to those who would come and settle them," he recalled. "A homestead granted free comprised 160 acres. Much of the West was settled in this way.

"The new homesteading calls upon the Government to make land again available—but on a basis of the settler paying for it, instead of receiving it as a gift. The plan is for the Government to buy up available land and cut it up into many little tracts, wherever land can be had, and there are people to buy it."

Action to Widen U. S. Flood Relief Taken in Senate

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Steps to extend federal relief to flood and storm ridden communities in eastern and southern states were taken today by the Senate Banking Committee in approving legislation to extend Reconstruction Finance Corporation and Housing Administration credit to those areas.

A bill passed last week by the House authorizing RFC loans for repair and rehabilitation of business, or industrial structures, or reconditioning of water, gas, electric, sewer, or other utility systems in flood, or storm areas was reported favorably.

Private Lending Encouraged

Attached as an amendment was the Welsh-Bulkley bill seeking to encourage private lending in the flood areas by easing regulations on insurance of loans under the housing act.

The RFC loans could be extended for disasters occurring either in 1935, or 1936, under the bill as reported out by the committee.

As passed by the House, the RFC bill would authorize liberalized loans not only for 1935 and 1936, but for

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New Homesteading Law Is Sought as Best Plan To Aid Tenant Farmers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 7—Living below the rural poverty line, sheltered by crude cabins, almost never out of debt to their farmer-landlords, laboring with primitive methods and under an industrial misalliance in which white laborers compete with Negroes for a scale of living reminiscent of slavery days, share croppers of the South are looking longingly toward Washington for relief from insufferable conditions.

As investigators, seeking data with which to strengthen the proposal now before the Federal Government for a new homesteading plan, visit remote cotton farms and interview white tenants of shacks corresponding to the slave quarters of former days, the impression grows that the plight of the "cropper" constitutes an indictment against the humanitarianism of a nation.

Case Histories Cited

Many case histories are cited to indicate the vicious circle in which most share croppers move. Merely typical is the case of the Johnsons. Bill Johnson is no "poor white." In a northern city he would be working in a factory or, perhaps, driving a truck.

If Johnson's wife had not gone to the plantation owner to plead that they be allowed to keep their place as tenants, there is no telling where that little family would be today.

The tall planter, bustling as a man may be who is managing 2000 acres of cotton, let Johnson stay against his inclination. He would rather have had a Negro tenant, because Negro farm laborers are preferred to white.

Makes Last Stand

Sandy-haired, active and outspoken, Bill Johnson is now clinging to his allotted acres like a man on shipboard clutching the rail lest he be washed away.

Homeless white men who venture out of the hills to the rich lowlands along the Mississippi River are roving the gravel roads looking for a cabin and the chance to be a share cropper. Those who find no work in the cotton fields often silt down into

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'Big Business' Declares New Tax Ruinous

Would Discourage Thrift, U. S. Trade Board Tells House Committee

Attack in Force

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Representatives of the United States Chamber of Commerce moved in a body upon the House Ways and Means Committee today, roundly attacked the proposed new tax measure, and after recalling the fable of the improvident grasshopper and the thrifty ants, warned that the new revenue measure might "make grasshoppers of American business corporations."

The opinions of the chamber representatives were in direct contradiction to the belligerent testimony offered yesterday by Herman Oliphant, general counsel of the Treasury, in support of the corporate tax on undistributed income.

Mr. Oliphant's testimony unquestionably stiffened the morale of weakening Democratic members, who had been subjected for a week and a half to the buffetings of adverse business and corporate witnesses, each forecasting dire disaster from the new tax.

Sure Tax Is Sound

Mr. Oliphant explained the statistical and economic researches made by the Treasury before hitting upon the revolutionary tax proposal, and announced his firm conviction that the plan was sound and a big revenue producer.

Today however, a team of Chamber of Commerce witnesses appeared, led by Fred H. Clausen, president of the Van Brunt Manufacturing Company, Wisconsin, and chairman of the Chamber's committee on federal finance. There could be no doubt after he had plunged into his attack that any thought of a "breathing spell" for business, such as the Administration had envisaged, was over for good. He declared that this was the fifth federal tax measure that business had been called upon to absorb in the last four years, and remarked:

"Running Us Ragged"

"You will pardon the expression if I say you are 'running us ragged.'"

Republican members of the committee were gleeful at the evidence. They were responsible for calling Mr. Oliphant to the stand, whose testimony proved a boomerang so

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, April 7

SEC—Law's Application Affected by Decision

Washington—The United States Supreme Court's SEC decision is being heralded variously. To some it is a brilliant reiteration of the Bill of Rights; to others it is a regrettable delimitation of the commission's power to curb fraudulent finances and to protect investors. None argues it is a test of the law. Few will deny that it contains a basic irony.

The Case

J. Edward Jones, an oil promoter, had filed with the Commission a registration statement for a projected $100,000 bond issue. The Commission subsequently informed Mr. Jones that his statement contained untruths and omitted material facts. Mr. Jones withdrew his statement, but the Commission insisted he could not do so and subpoenaed him to appear and testify. The Court ruled against the Commission 6 to 3.

Manner of Administration

The commission's refusal to permit Mr. Jones to withdraw his statement represents the manner in which the commission chose to administer the law.

This is the first instance in which the court has condemned the administration of a New Deal law rather than the law itself. And the irony lies in the fact that of all the New Deal measures, the Securities and Exchange Commission has been acclaimed for its administrative ability.

Administration Applauded

Even Wall Street writers and anti-New Deal columnists have complimented Joseph Kennedy, former SEC head, and James M. Landis, present head, for their sensible caution in administering the law.

The Court split along the well-known line of liberals and conservatives with Cardozo, Brandeis and Stone dissenting. The marrow of the issue lay in whether or not Mr. Jones should have been permitted to recant. The majority held that he had done no one any injury and that the Commission's prosecution of him amounted to star chamber tactics, subversive of individual rights in their implications.

The minority reports charged the majority with giving immunity to guilt if it permitted a person to run to cover on the eve of his exposure.

Defense of Liberties

Opponents of the New Deal are honoring the decision as a timely checkrein to arbitrary use of power by persons, as a victory for government by law, and as a warning to congressional investigation committees.

The commission decried the decision, charging that it had provided possible loopholes for fraudulent promoters, who could dodge the law by repenting in the nick of time.

Italo-Ethiopian—League Needs End of Conflict

Geneva—Developments come thick and fast in the Italo-Ethiopian War, which has been again elevated to the status of a crisis because of

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

500,000 Closed Bank Depositors to Get Money
Fin Com Blasts Mansfield for Split Contracts
Fletcher Pleased With New England GOP Outlook
Conciliation Board Tries to Halt Lynn Trouble
"No Chance to End WPA Now; Must Go On"—Edwards
Last Day to Register for Primaries Tomorrow

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Little Entente States Protest Austrian Arms

Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania Join in Note to Vienna

'No Hapsburg Return'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, April 7—The three representatives of the Little Entente have presented identical verbal notes of protest against Austria's introduction of compulsory military service.

The note, after alluding to the fact that Austria took the way of Germany to attain its ends, declares that the states of the Little Entente "cannot admit that she has created a new legal standard by this unilateral action."

This is a warning that any attempt to bring back the Hapsburgs will be unyieldingly opposed.

Austria Will Not Reply

A communiqué issued by the Austrian Government declares that there will be no Austrian reply since the Austrian Government took the step of reintroducing conscription after having weighed the matter carefully. It considers, the communiqué adds, that it was doing its duty by guaranteeing the existence of the Austrian state, and providing for the vital interests of the Austrian people.

The communiqué avoids mentioning whether this step will be followed by similar action in respect to the Hapsburgs, but this is generally held to be impossible at present.

Stand on Rights

Today the newspapers violently attack "the unwanted interference of the Little Entente in Austrian internal matters," "treating Austria now as if it were 1918," and "interference with Austria's sovereign rights." All papers declare that Austria intends to stand firmly by her sovereign rights.

Meanwhile monarchist activities led the public primary school of Gynhausen near Vienna to adopt the name of "Emperor Otto's School" yesterday, thus becoming the first official institution to take such a step. Otto's name was also given to the main street.

Hartleb Arrested

Another development just reported is the arrest of a former Vice-Chancellor of Austria, Karl Hartleb, on a charge of high treason. An official communiqué states that Herr Hartleb has been receiving considerable sums from the German National Socialist Party and has been conducting National Socialist activities.

Herr Hartleb belonged to the Landbund, which was the independent Austrian Party advocating collaboration with Germany, but opposing the "Anschluss." Former Vice-Chancellor Franz Winkler, who is a refugee abroad and who was recently deprived of his Austrian citizenship, belonged to the same party.

Boy Scouts Widen Scope in Chicago's Delinquent Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 7—The Boy Scout organization is spreading its influence into delinquent areas of large cities to try to substitute constructive play for the gang adventures of boys. In Chicago, recently, $3000 was set aside to further an experiment in Scouting in two highly congested delinquent areas.

The plan is to set up Scout troops and Cub packs in large enough numbers so that Scouting will gain such a prestige among these run-down neighborhoods that the rough-and-tumble boys now interested in violating the law for adventure, may be won over to more constructive activities, according to Alfred C. Nichols Jr., assistant Scout executive in Chicago.

Contrary to the opinion of many to the effect that Scouting is only for boys of the "better" families and moderate homes, Scouting actually has made some inroads already in less privileged areas, Mr. Nichols said, but the plan is now to make far more intensive efforts in designated districts. At the present time, about 17 per cent of the Scouts in Chicago come from these delinquent areas.

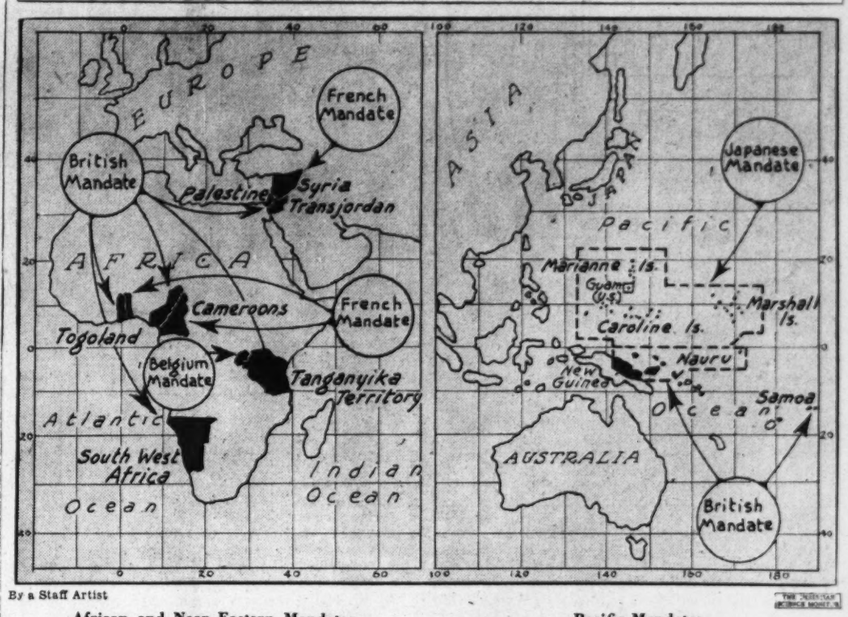
Philadelphia Hotels Allot Facilities to Democrats

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—The largest single order for hotel accommodation during Democratic national convention week here, has come from the New York delegation, according to the Philadelphia Hotel Association. It called for 1200 rooms. Only 400 could be reserved for them however, and these are divided between two hotels.

The entire Bellevue - Stratford Hotel, where Postmaster General James A. Farley will stay, has been reserved for the Democratic National Committee, part of which will overflow into the Warwick. Vice-President Garner and his Texas delegation, and Senate Majority Leader Joe Robinson with his group from Arkansas, will stay at the Benjamin Franklin.

Mandate Issue Reopening



By a Staff Artist

African and Near Eastern Mandates
Continent Shown as Patchwork of Allotted Territories

Pacific Mandates
Various Nations Share Scattered Islands in Pacific Ocean

British Offer to Talk Mandate Issue

French Cabinet Split on How to Deal With Germany

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, April 7—Two opposing trends of French foreign policy underlie two important diplomatic documents which the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, and Minister for International Affairs Joseph Paul-Boncour are taking to Geneva today for presentation to the Locarno powers and the League Council.

One is a sharply worded memorandum from the French Government to Britain, Belgium and Italy. After refuting Germany's justification of her Rhineland coup, the memorandum declares in essence that since Reichsführer Adolf Hitler's rejection of the White Paper proposals means failure to Britain's efforts to open the way to Franco-German negotiations, the other Locarno powers must now carry out their promise to help France prevent the construction of fortifications in the demilitarized zone.

Negotiations With Reich

The other is a comprehensive French plan for organizing peace and security on the continent of Europe, which implies essentially that it acknowledges the necessity of negotiating eventually with Germany.

A British compromise project between the French and German peace plans is foreseen in well-informed circles here and this composite program is expected to become ultimately the basis of negotiations under the aegis of the League of Nations.

Thus a significant contradiction exists between the two documents, both of which were formally approved yesterday only after a stormy four hours' meeting of the French Cabinet, itself sharply split on the fundamental issue of Rhineland fortifications.

To Halt German Forts

The question of checking the construction of German forts in the demilitarized zone is a pivotal point of the European crisis, because it has become the symbol of France's future policy.

Both Czechoslovakia and Soviet Russia are known to have made frequent and violent efforts at the Quai d'Orsay, declaring that if France permitted the construction of such a line of fortifications, then this would mean the end of the alliances binding these two countries to France. They argued that once the German frontiers have been strongly fortified, France's useful-

(Continued on Page 15, Column 4)

Chinese Object To Russian Aid For Mongolians

NANKING, April 7 (AP)—The Chinese Foreign Office announced tonight that it was protesting to Russia against the formulation of the Soviet-Outer Mongolian pact of mutual assistance signed March 12.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the pact violated the Chinese-Soviet agreement of May 31, 1924, by which Russia recognized that Outer Mongolia was an integral part of China.

The spokesman declared that under no circumstances could China recognize the pact or be in any way bound by it.

Although Outer Mongolia is regarded by the Chinese Republic as a portion of China, the Mongolians in recent years have organized themselves as a Soviet Republic. And the Russian Government recently announced that it would defend Outer Mongolia from any aggression.

During the course of the last year a series of border disputes have arisen, with attendant bloodshed, between Outer Mongolia and the Japanese-sponsored state of Manchoukuo, also formerly a part of the Chinese Republic, and still claimed by the latter Government.

Turks Seek Leave To Arm Dardanelles

By the Associated Press

London, April 7

TURKEY has informed Great Britain of a desire to raise the question of fortifying the Dardanelles "at a suitable moment," Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons today.

Such a step is forbidden in the post-World War treaty of Lausanne.

London Bargains With Berlin On Rhineland Forts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—With the decision, just disclosed, to postpone the Franco - Belgian - British general staff talks until April 15, lies the hope that a bargain may be struck with Germany in the meantime on the question of temporary non-fortification of the Rhinelands.

The Locarno staff talks were due to start April 8. But when Herr Joachim von Ribbentrop in his talks with Mr. Eden stressed Germany's anxiety that such talks should be avoided, the possibility of making a deal occurred to the British, seeing that France is equally anxious that Germany should not fortify the Rhinelands. Though nothing definite has transpired yet, the postponement of the staff talks is held to indicate that there is at least some hope of agreement.

Regional Pacts

Meanwhile, Mr. Eden, who left for Geneva today, warned against the idea of a general pact of mutual assistance embracing all Europe, but pledged support of a series of regional agreements on the Locarno model operating within the framework of the League.

On the subject of the Italo-Ethiopian war, Mr. Eden said, "it is intolerable that we should at Geneva merely speak of conciliation while the war continues."

There must be a cessation of hostilities, he declared, or the question of additional sanctions will have to be faced again.

"We are prepared to take part with others," he added, "in economic and financial measures if others accept them and carry them out in the same spirit and adopt the same measures."

Baldwin Resignation Stories Premature; May Quit in a Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—The intelligent surmise in best-informed opinion here is all that lies behind the elaborate stories in circulation in the press here of Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin's early resignation and Mr. Neville Chamberlain suc-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

Chamberlain and Eden Show Readiness to Talk Territory

Revision of Treaty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—Recognition by the British Government that the time has come for sweeping away the inhibitions previously impeding the revision of those provisions of the Versailles Treaty which are now no longer workable, especially where the question of mandated territories is concerned, is seen here today as a result of statements made in the Commons debate yesterday followed by the vote of confidence, 361 to 145.

Two prominent members of the Baldwin Government made important statements along this line: Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Anthony Eden Foreign Secretary.

Sharp Distinction Drawn

In drawing a sharp distinction between colonies and mandated territories, Mr. Chamberlain indicated clearly that while Britain will consider no demand for the one (the colonies), the same may not under all circumstances apply to the other (the mandates). He enumerated difficulties in the way, but did not stress any absolute bar to a change where the mandated territories were concerned.

No provision, he said, had been made for transfers; Britain had not considered any such thing; it could not do so apart from mandates held by other powers; it could not also consent to transfer without fullest guarantees for the inhabitants.

Thomas Has Spoken

Mr. Chamberlain thus went a great deal further than has been done by Mr. J. H. Thomas, Minister for Colonies, formerly Secretary of State for the Dominions, the only other cabinet member who has yet made an official pronouncement upon this burning question. Mr. Thomas, it is recalled, refused to commit the Government in any way in a speech in the Commons, Feb. 12. No transfer, he said, was under consideration.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech is also of a very different value either to the personal opinion quite unauthoritatively attributed in some press organs here to Earl Stanhope, Foreign Undersecretary, naming Tanganyika for eventual re-transfer to Germany or to the consequent discussion reported in that territory where such a change is now widely anticipated.

Germany and Geneva

Mr. Eden's speech is also regarded as important, since for the first time it named a date—namely, the end of the present summer—for getting all of Europe back into the League, thereby indicating the British Government's willingness to consider the removal of all those deep-seated difficulties which have hitherto prevented such a consummation. This is taken to mean a new endeavor to use the international means available to the utmost without incurring a breakdown, in the direction of making collective security a reality instead of only an inspiration which it has hitherto been.

News: Cuban Congress Opens!

HAVANA, April 7 (AP)—With a lavish display of frock coats and high hats, Cuba's first Congress in three years opened yesterday in the $18,000,000 Capitol.

Seven congresswomen took their places in the new House of Representatives—the first women elected to such offices in Cuba.

Women were given the right to vote and to hold office by a decree issued when Dr. Ramon Grau San Martin was provisional President in 1933. The island now has a number of women mayors and municipal councilwomen, chosen at the general elections Jan. 10.

Since President Machado was forced to flee from Cuba in August, 1933, the country has been ruled by decree.

President Gomez will control 24 of the 36 Senators and 90 of the 162 Representatives.

The opening session was devoted to appointment of committees and examination of credentials. After preliminaries, both houses will recess until May 20, when they will meet jointly to proclaim Miguel Mariano Gomez President.

Women of Mexico City Cast Their First Vote

MEXICO, D. F., April 7 (AP)—Approximately 7000 women residents of the Federal District took advantage of their first opportunity to vote for candidates for public office in the April 5 election.

Naval Policy Of U. S. Is Set On New Scale

Ratifying London Treaty Delayed So as to Be Free to Build

Based on 50 Cruisers

Plans Construction Beyond Old Limits — Urged on by European Outlook

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Responding more quickly than expected to the incipient signs of a new naval race in Europe, American naval policy is now aiming at construction beyond the limits of the old naval treaty.

While this step has undoubtedly been under consideration by the naval high command for months, it was only disclosed publicly within the past week.

Simultaneously, it has been learned here that the Administration has definitely decided to postpone ratification of the new London Treaty, designed to curb future naval expansion within general limits, until next year. While the reason is nothing more than the desire to avoid having the treaty issue dragged into the political campaign, delay may facilitate the start of a new American naval building program.

Comes as Surprise

Signature of the new treaty in London two weeks ago was not at the time expected to result in any immediate changes in present United States naval plans which call for achievement of the maximum strength permitted under the old 5-5-3 ratio by 1942. The White House has been reluctant to recognize any change in this stated naval objective and President Roosevelt has insisted that new naval appropriations be deferred at least until next year.

However, it has been made clear during the past week that the navy has no intention of letting the limits of the old treaty continue to bind it after they have expired, particularly in the cruiser category.

Standley Sets Pace

Admiral William H. Standley, chief of naval operations, last week sounded the opening gun in a new drive for American naval expansion to keep pace with what has already begun in Europe last week when he set as the objective for American cruiser strength the number of 50 units. Under the expiring treaty only 37 are permitted. This is the first move to expand the American navy beyond the limits of the old treaty.

The striking renaissance of naval competition in Europe since Germany re-entered the naval picture with the Deutschland in 1931 is the reason given for a revision of American naval needs at this time. However, until after the new treaty was signed there was no hint from any source that the navy would ask for more than the old treaty limit. In fact it was always contended until recent weeks that for reasons of balance the navy would prefer not to exceed the treaty limit until after 1942.

Three Years Ahead

The only possible indication before last week that expansion at an earlier date was contemplated lay in the speed with which construction under the Vinson bill was being pressed. The aircraft carrier program will be complete in 1938 and the cruiser program in 1939. This means that the United States Navy will have achieved full treaty strength in all categories except destroyers and submarines by 1939, or three years before the date proposed by the navy and approved by Congress in the Vinson bill.

For the moment the only announced objective beyond the treaty limits is in cruisers. This is to be in the form of 12 light ships of between 6000 and 8000 tons displacement. There is no evidence of any desire to increase the number of battleships beyond the old treaty's 15.

More Possible Developments

However, there may be new destroyer and submarine programs proposed in the near future and the great importance attached to aviation in the American Navy suggests the possibility of a desire for more aircraft carriers.

While it is apparent that President Roosevelt is sympathetic to the navy's expansion plans, he is also under pressure from peace organizations to refrain from any act which might be construed as provocative and which could be used by other nations as an excuse for further construction on their part.

For this reason it has been made plain to the navy that they will probably have to wait for money for their new program until next year.

Foreign Military Power Buys 31 U. S. Planes

LOS ANGELES, April 7 (AP)—Reports that 31 high-speed bombers will be constructed in a new Los Angeles factory for use by a foreign military power were confirmed today by Gerard F. Vultee, aircraft engineer.

The planes will be similar to the Volyee low-winged, all-metal, single-motored transport monoplanes now in use on several North American air lines. These transports are listed as having a cruising speed of 205 miles an hour at 70 per cent of the power, and a cruising range of 1000 miles.

The foreign purchaser was not disclosed.

Japan's Aizawa Trial Carried Warning of National Crisis; Rumblings Previous to Feb. 26

Prelude to Storm

First of two Articles

Summary of conditions precedent to the recent politico-military crisis in Japan as told by the Monitor's Chief Far Eastern Correspondent.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—There were preliminary rumblings before the storm of Feb. 26 burst over Japan, with the assassination of three eminent military and civilian officials, attacks on several others and the temporary occupation of part of the center of Tokyo by rebellious troops. One of the plainest of these intimations that all was not well beneath the outwardly calm surface of Japanese political life was the trial of Lieut. Col. Saburo Aizawa, who cut down with his sword the Assistant War Minister, Maj. Gen. Tetsuzan Nagata, in his office last August.

Lieutenant Colonel Aizawa is the type of passionate, fanatical military man who belongs to no international good-will societies, speaks no foreign language, comes into contact with no foreigners, but plays a considerable role in shaping the psychology of the Japanese Army.

His trial throws much light on the beliefs and motives of the captains and lieutenants who led the revolt of Feb. 26; and there is strong reason to believe that the last session of the trial (which has now been suspended indefinitely) had some connection with the outbreak. This last session was held Feb. 25, "in camera," and was marked by the hearing of testimony by Gen. Jinzaluro Mazatu, the hero of the extremists, who is said to have left the courtroom in great indignation.

Guilt Established

Aizawa's guilt was not a matter of question. He had committed the assassination openly in broad daylight, and gloried in it, on the ground that his victim was the tool of dark forces, capitalists and bureaucrats, which stood between the Throne and the Japanese people.

Before going to attack Nagata he prayed at two of the most sacred spots of Japan, the Grand Shrine of Ise and the Meiji Shrine in Tokyo and he expressed firm conviction that he had acted in accordance with commands from a higher power. He professed to regard himself as the most loyal subject of the Emperor, whose power he exalted to the highest degree.

What was the creed that made Colonel Aizawa willing to take the life of his superior officer? The question is important, because the same creed inspired the conspirators of May 15, 1932, and the rebels of Feb. 26. It is so widespread in the army that the Japanese authorities, always quick to stamp out any "dangerous thoughts" that even remotedly suggest Communism, have not felt able to take strong action against it, although at the present time it represents a much greater subversive menace to the existing order than Communism.

Emotional Reasoning

It is difficult to explain the beliefs of Aizawa and his sympathizers in terms that are fully understandable to a Western mind, because they are emotional, rather than rational, and are closely bound up with Japanese medieval traditions. But two of the most striking and characteristic passages in Aizawa's testimony read as follows:

"The Emperor is the incarnation of the god who reigns over the universe. The aim of life is to develop according to His Majesty's wishes, which have not yet been fully understood by the whole world. The world is deadlocked because of capitalism, Communism, anarchism, atheism, etc. We should make it our objective as Japanese to bring happiness to the world in accordance with His Majesty's wishes.

"Democracy and all that sort of thing is all wrong. The present day is marked by arrogation of political power. There is a Premier who has propounded the institutional theory of the Emperor. Greedy craving for wealth is prevalent. An Osaka merchant has sold barbed-wire for entanglements to the enemy. The return of political and financial power to the Emperor would be the Showa Restoration."

Showa Restoration

This term, Showa restoration, is often encountered in the writings and proclamations of the military extremists. The period inaugurated by the accession of the present Emperor in 1926 is known as the Showa Era, as the preceding period is called the Taisho ..ra and the long reign of Emperor Meiji as the Meiji Era.

At another session of the trial, Aizawa spoke as follows:

"I came to realize that the elder statesmen, those close to the Throne, powerful financiers and bureaucrats were attempting gradually to corrupt the Government and the Army for the realization of their own interests; that the Imperial Army was gradually being changed into something of a private nature and that the Supreme Command was being violated in every respect. . . . The elder statesmen and those close to the Throne are indulging in self-interest and seem to be working as the tools of foreign countries which are watching to attack Japan.

"Allow me to say something about the people, too. Young girls in the Tohoku district, where I was born, do not like to work on the farms, and there is no opportunity to bring up serious young men. Mah-jong and cafes are becoming a fad in the country. Internal conditions are becoming deplorable. When I observed these conditions, the teachings on which I had been brought up—to give up everything for the Emperor in an emergency—burst out and encouraged me."

Fanatical View Point

Here one has, in a nutshell, the characteristic feelings of the Japanese Army fanatic: hatred of the wealthy classes, of financiers and bureaucrats, a strain of puritanism, an exalted conception of the role of the Emperor and of Japan's world mission. Aizawa's counsel, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitsui, sounded an ominous warning, which was to be confirmed sooner, perhaps, than he expected:

"If the court fails to understand the spirit which guided Lieutenant-Colonel Aizawa, a second Aizawa, and even a third will appear."

The dismissal of Gen. Jinzaboro Mazaki as Inspector-General of Military Education last Joly runs like a red thread through Aizawa's testimony. Mazaki is the hero of Aizawa and of all military extremists; and it may not be accidental that a closed session of the court which heard Mazaki's testimony took place on the very day before the fatefol 26th of Febrcary.

"Aizawa is clearly unbalanced, even by Japanese standards," was the judgment of a foreign military observer. There were several strange scenes in his trial, when he shouted to the small audience to repent and believe in the absolute power of the Emperor or when he wept as a memorial in his favor, written in the blood of the sender, was submitted to the court. But to many Japanese military enthusiasts Aizawa was a hero and a martyr. His public trial was an unmistakable tactical blunder on the part of the Government. It was certainly a warning and possibly a contributory cause of the outburst of Feb. 26.

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Hoover Breaks With Landon Is Latest Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Reliably published reports that former President Hoover has been spending the last 10 days in Illinois and Indiana seeking to form a combination to block the nomination of Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas today gave the capital some lively ground for political speculation.

At the same time, Senator William E. Borah of Idaho was depending on the voters of Wisconsin in their primary today to keep him in the running for influence at the Cleveland convention, rounding out his campaign last night with a speech at Milwaukee which particularly attacked the reciprocal tariff program. Smith W. Brookhart, former irregular Republican Senator from Iowa, also announced his candidacy for the seat now held by Senator Lester J. Dickinson, who has been mentioned as a possible presidential candidate.

Is New Deal Adviser

Mr. Brookhart has been special adviser to the AAA for three New Deal years. He sat in the Senate from 1922 to 1932 as a spokesman for farm discontent.

The Hoover-Landon story comes from Chicago, from the pen of Jay G. Hayden, Washington correspondent of the Detroit News, who was frequently in Mr. Hoover's confidence in the past.

He declares that the former President began to doubt Governor Landon's fitness for the Presidency when he refused to come to Palo Alto last summer for a "conference of the candidates" which was attended by Col. Frank Knox, Ogden Mills, Gov. Harry W. Nice of Maryland and others. Mr. Hoover is said to believe further that Governor Landon is not making speeches enough against the New Deal, that he is trying to "pussyfoot" into the nomination.

Break Came Over California

The opening break, according to this account, came only a fortnight ago when a Landon-endorsed slate of candidates was entered in California against the Hoover-endorsed uninstructed delegation. The precise extent to which Governor Landon himself inspired this move, or whether it was mainly a Hearst-promoted venture, remains uncertain, but it placed the Kansas Governor on the record in opposition to Mr. Hoover.

The former President's actual influence at the Cleveland convention depends very largely upon having to start with the nucleus of 44 Californian votes.

Over a year ago, it was decided at Palo Alto to go to the Republican convention with uninstructed delegations, but with as many as possible responsive to Mr. Hoover's leadership.

How Trouble Started

The situation in California was first complicated by Gov. Frank F. Merriam's tactical flirtations first with the Vice-Presidential and then the Presidential nomination. The prospects of a Merriam-instructed delegation initially upset the Hoover strategy.

No sooner was a satisfactory Hoover-responsive slate fixed up, than Governor Merriam proceeded to endorse Governor Landon, and Mr. Hearst and his friends entered a Landon list of delegates. This means a stiff out-and-out fight with Mr. Hoover in California itself, and the outcome is in doubt. It means something similar nationally, too, if these reports of Mr. Hoover's activities are accurate.

Few people in Washington doubt the reports, because Mr. Hoover's feeling toward Governor Landon has long been quite apparent.

Showed Early Coolness

The Landon forces in Kansas were in the early stages cool to Mr. Hoover's desire to confer with Governor Landon because they feared possible political handicaps of a Hoover-endorsed candidate. Several Hoover overtures were repulsed, particularly when Mr. Hoover was in Kansas City early last year. From that moment, and especially at the Palo Alto conference, Mr. Hoover's objections to Governor Landon mounted.

Now that the preliminary campaign is under way, the objections have been intensified by Governor Landon's cautious, noncommittal, and middle-of-the-road tactics. Mr. Hoover's alleged campaign against Governor Landon is believed to have the support of Colonel Knox and Senator Lester J. Dickinson, both of whom are in contact with the former President.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan is represented as standing happily on the side lines, by no means disappointed at the sharp rift between the other candidates, and hopeful that he may ultimately receive the endorsement of both sides.

Senator Borah's Wisconsin campaign is rendered somewhat ridiculous by the charge of his managers here that funds contributed to the regular Republican campaign in Wisconsin have been diverted to the uninstructed delegation which is opposing him.

The money came technically from the Republican National Committee, and hence should not have entered into a pre-primary fight. But it appears to have been collected in Wisconsin under a plan to divide the contributions part for national use and part for local purposes. The state Republican organization is now opposing Senator Borah, and used its share for that purpose.

The Wisconsin Shift

The Winconsin voting is complicated by existence there of the rare "interchangeable" primary, in which voters can switch from Republican, Democratic or Progressive primaries at will, and back again.

Thus a Democrat or a La Follette Progressive could go into the Republican primary, vote for Senator Borah, and back out again. There is little motive for either Democrats or Progressives voting in their own primaries today, since no contest exists in either case. But they can combine at will to put Senator Borah over the top in the Republican primary.

The argument is being widely used to disparage the results of the Wisconsin primary as a real indication of Senator Borah's strength.

Wadsworth Declares New Deal Intimidates

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7 (AP)—Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York asserted in an address Saturday night before the John Marshall Republican Club that compulsory enforcement of its policies—"the way of Hitler and Mussolini"—was at the heart of the Roosevelt Administration.

Outlawed NRA, invalidated AAA, the Soil Conservation Act and the pending Walsh bill which prescribes codes for bidders on government contracts were enumerated by the congressman as examples of what he termed "the element of force" in the New Deal.

Mills Has No Desire For Cabinet, He Says

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP)—Ogden Mills, Secretary of the Treasury under President Hoover, said here today he would support the Republican Party, "no matter who the candidate," and added:

"As for myself, I find private life too pleasant to accept a Cabinet position."

Mr. Mills, en route with members of his family and friends to New York, after a vacation in California, said he believed the Republican Party had a good chance for victory in the November election, but declined to predict the party's presidential nominee.

Eugene Meyer Expects Landon's Nomination

TOPEKA, Kan., April 7 (AP)—Eugene Meyer, governor of the Federal Reserve System under President Hoover, said here today "it looks like" Gov. Alf M. Landon would be nominated by the Republicans for the Presidency.

The Washington publisher and Mrs. Meyer stopped off here today for a short visit at the Landon home on their way home from a vacation in California.

Ohio Socialists Convene

AKRON, Ohio, April 7 (AP)—John C. Taylor of Toledo was chosen the Socialist candidate for Governor of Ohio as delegates closed a two-day convention April 5.

Norman Thomas was endorsed for President of the United States and Leo Kryzcki of Milwaukee, vice-president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers International Union, for Vice-President.

Arkansas Pledges Votes

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 7 (AP)—Arkansas Democrats have pledged the State's 18 votes in the national convention in Philadelphia next June to the renomination of President Roosevelt and Vice-President Garner.

Ward Line Offers to Pay $890,000 to End Claims

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (AP)—Operators of the liner Morro Castle, swept by fire off Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 8, 1934, with 125 fatalities, have offered to settle all claims out of court for an aggregate of $890,000.

Howard M. Long, who announced the offer; estimated the money would cover about 55 per cent of the provable claims. The revised offer, he said, came from the New York and Cuba Steamship Company, known as the Ward Line at the time of the disaster, after the trial in which the acting captain of the vessel and two others were convicted.

Marilyn Miller

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Marilyn Miller, who passed on today, was star of Sally and other musical comedy successes. At the height of her career, she was regarded by Broadway showmen as the perfect musical comedy heroine, and the pattern of almost all aspirants to similar careers. She had loveliness, a sweet singing voice, a gift for piquant comedy and she was, more than anything else, a dancer of extraordinary skill and grace.

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Tax Defender

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Herman Oliphant
Counsel for the Treasury Department

New Tax Plans Are Attacked By U.S. Trade Board

(Continued from Page 1)

far as its effect on the committee majority was concerned, by stiffening its attitude, Mr. Oliphant declared yesterday:

"When we in the Treasury noted the acceleration of business profits on the one hand and saw this great loophole through which surtaxes were being avoided on the other, our search for sources and methods ended right there."

To much that Mr. Oliphant said the chamber testimony was a direct answer.

No Co-operative Purpose

Mr. Clausen charged that "there has been presented no fiscal program which shows a determined purpose to balance the national budget by combining a substantial reduction of expenditures with a broad-guaged tax proposal."

"Assuming enactment of the committee's recommendations," he said, "the country faces what seems to us an impossible situation because there is no tax plan that can be contrived to meet the present and increasing rate of governmental expenditures."

Sees Thrift Threatened

Mr. Clausen declared the proposed tax program "does not pretend to balance the budget, not even the regular budget," and charged "it would cause grave administrative difficulties"; it would "increase tax litigation"; it disregards experience abroad, particularly England, where the scheme was rejected, he said, and would raise peaks of revenue in boom years and deepen valleys in slumps.

He reviewed arguments against the profits tax proposal raised by earlier witnesses, stressing particularly that it would discourage thrift and turn business from "ants to grasshoppers."

Mr. Clausen marshaled three other representatives of the chamber, each with a statement, Roy C. Osgood, vice-president, First National Bank of Chicago; Ellsworth C. Alvord, former member of the United States Treasury, and H. B. Fernald, New York tax accountant.

Sees Debt $34,500,000,000

Earlier, Daniel W. Bell, Acting Director of the Budget, answered questions, or stood silent while members of the committee bickered among themselves. Democrats and Republicans took turns in making requests for statistical documents to be compiled for insertion in the record; Republicans were eager to show how the public debt had piled up under Roosevelt; Democrats called for insertion of statistics on the $7,000,000,000 debt increase under Hoover.

In effect, Mr. Bell was asked to compile a political textbook for the two parties in the next 10 days. A career expert with 20 years' experience in the Treasury, Mr. Bell listened with cold aloofness to the partisan exchanges, and showed open contempt for some of the leading questions put to him by either side.

Mr. Bell told the committee the total estimated national debt July 1, 1936, would reach $34,500,000,000 if all veterans apply for their bonus bonds. Estimated expenditure for recovery and relief during the 1937 fiscal year, he said, would be $2,703,000,000.

Steps Taken to Extend Federal Flood Relief

(Continued from Page 1)

1933, 1934 and 1937 in addition. The Senate Committee voted to strike out the latter three years.

Under the housing act amendment, the restrictive measures put in effect April 1 by congressional action would be waived in the flood areas. Where loan insurance was cut to 10 per cent under the amended act, the new bill would return it to 20 per cent. In addition, accumulated insurance credit held by private lending institutions would continue in the flood areas, although suspended otherwise by the recent act.

Finally, the President would be authorized, if he found it desirable, to increase the $100,000,000 limitation on insurance commitments by the housing administration.

Where the House RFC bill authorized $25,000,000 in loans, the Senate committee voted to make it $50,000,000.

Flood Warning Given

Meanwhile a warning of flood danger was served on sections of the storm-torn South today as the American Red Cross reported 425 fatalities from tornadoes in that region and redoubled efforts to raise relief funds.

The weather bureau reported rivers in South Carolina were above flood stage, and probably would reach the highest levels since their disastrous rampage of 1908. Floods in some sections of North Carolina also were predicted. Officials said from three to four inches of rain had fallen within the last 24 hours over a narrow strip from Atlanta, Ga., to Raleigh, N. C.

Many Homes Damaged

The Red Cross also reported that 1727 had been injured in the series of storms in six southern states, and 3200 homes destroyed or badly damaged. Damage was estimated at $25,000,000.

Striving to care for the storm victims and preparing to aid in the flood-threatened area, the organization appealed to its chapters throughout the country to continue soliciting relief funds. Approximately $5,250,000 has been raised since the recent eastern floods began but officials said this would be insufficient to meet the new demands.

Army Aids Relief

At the War Department today, word was received from Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley, commandant of the fourth corps area at Atlanta, that all regular army supplies were available for use when necessary in the tornado-stricken communities.

He reported three CCC companies were assisting in cleaning up at Tupelo, Miss., one CCC company already had been assigned to Gainesville, Ga., and that the use of another company had been authorized if needed, and that the governors of Alabama and Georgia had been given permission to use national guard property when necessary.

Scotland to Build School for 6 Pupils

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

ARRANGEMENTS have been completed in Scotland for building what will be one of the smallest government schools in the world—with all present, the pupils will number six.

These pupils will be the six children living on the little island of Fladda, a speck of land between Skye and the mainland. None of them has ever yet attended school. The oldest is a boy of 10.

London Bargains With Berlin On Rhineland Forts

(Continued from Page 1)

ceeding him as head of the British Government.

Mr. Baldwin has made no secret about the fact that personally he would welcome release from the heavy burden of responsibilities which he has borne so unselfishly and so long, but the Monitor understands that he has no present intention of resigning, at least for another year. Mr. Chamberlain, as the most outstanding of his colleagues, is regarded as his almost certain eventual successor.

Sir Samuel Hoare is then expected to return to the Cabinet. Mr. Winston Churchill and Sir Austen Chamberlain are thought likely candidates for places. But nothing whatever has been settled and all such changes are dependent upon events which may quite well never occur.

Mr. Baldwin has found his supremacy in the Cabinet weakened ever since his quickly retracted mistake in acceding to the unpopular "Hoare-Laval peace plan." But his influence there is still greater than that of anyone else. The lion is still alive, though lesser folk may discuss dividing up his skin.

Italy Gives Pledge That Open Towns Bombing Will Cease

LONDON, April 7 (AP)—The Foreign Office announced today that new assurances that Italian airplanes would not bomb Addis Ababa or Diredawa, Ethiopia, were given Sir Eric Drummond, British Ambassador to Rome, yesterday.

It also announced that Viscount Halifax, Minister of War, would join Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, in Geneva, for the Locarno treaty conversations, and that military staff talks with France and Belgium will begin here April 15.

Sir Eric went to Signor Fulvio Suvich, Italian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, following the machine-gunning of the air port in Addis Ababa Saturday, to remind him of the assurances Italy gave Oct. 20 that Addis Ababa and Diredawa would not be bombed.

Signor Suvich explained that the Italian planes attacked the aviation camp outside Addis Ababa because an Italian plane met an Ethiopian plane and followed it back to the air port.

Signor Suvich was reported to have said that the Italians attacked after they were met with antiaircraft fire.

He added, however, according to the British, that the Italian Government was fully mindful of the assurances it previously had given that there would be no bombing of the open cities of Addis Ababa and Diredawa.

Italian Protectorate Over Ethiopia Quoted As Mussolini's Terms

PARIS, April 7 (AP)—Premier Benito Mussolini will offer the League of Nations a plan for peace in Ethiopia, similar to that the Italians would have imposed on Emperor Menelik in 1896 if they had not been defeated at Adowa, the Foreign Affairs expert, Genevieve Tabouis, reported today in the newspaper L'Oeuvre.

Under this plan, Mme. Tabouis said, Ethiopia proper would remain under the rule of Emperor Haile Selassie, subject to Italian economic domination, with the remainder of the empire to be made an Italian protectorate.

The writer said Il Duce would agree to "respect the rights acquired by other powers."

Farmers' Market Rushes Food to Storm Areas

ATLANTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)—While most folk slept, there was bustling activity eary today at the state farmers' market here.

Over a loudspeaker Mercer Harbin, market manager, said:

"Boys, there has been a storm at Gainesville and they need food up there. Those of you who can and will, are asked to contribute something."

A few minutes later 20 tons of potatoes, tomatoes, cabbage, turnip greens, oranges, grapefruit, apples and other fruits and vegetables were on their way to Gainesville.

Ohio River Rises Again; Flood Danger Minimized

CINCINNATI, April 7 (AP)—The Ohio River stood at flood stage at its Pittsburgh source today and 12 feet above flood stage at its mouth at Cairo, Ill., but for most of the 981 miles between it remained below flood level and little damage was in prospect from the second high water in less than a month.

Meteorologist W. C. Devereaux said no damage would be caused between Pittsburgh and Louisville, Ky. At Paducah, Ky., where hundreds of families fled their homes and business streets were inundated, the stage was 50 feet, 13 feet above flood level.

Return of Mandates Lacking in Precedent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 7—Britain's lead toward considering redistribution of mandated territories underlines the fact that no mandate has ever changed hands since this new device of colonial rule began in 1919.

Iraq graduated from British tutelage as a Class A Mandate to full statehood, and now sits as a member of the League of Nations.

Palestine and Syria, the two remaining Class A Mandates, are eligible for statehood when they are considered "able to stand alone." All three were formerly vilayets, or partially self-governing provinces of Turkey.

German Colonies

The former colonies of Germany, classified as Class B and Class C Mandates, are ruled in varying degrees of strictness by their mandatory powers. The ideal underlying Article XXII of the League Covenant looks toward eventual independence of the mandated territories. But since many of them are sparsely populated and culturally backward, the period of tutelage is extended for an indefinite period.

The question of transferring mandated areas from one nation to another was not raised in the Covenant. Original mandatory powers received their authority directly from the Council under Article XXII. In the League system, this grant took the place of the older practice of distributing colonies of defeated powers among the victors.

Mandates presume the end of the concept of booty. The scramble of victorious powers for their share is theoretically replaced by an effort of the international community to promote the best development of backward areas.

Allies Got Mandates

In the mixed atmosphere of Versailles, it is not surprising that the powers deemed worthy of holding mandates should be found among the victors. Germany and Turkey were considered unfit to administer their former colonies. Britain, France, Japan, Belgium, the Union of South Africa, New Zealand and Australia were placed in charge.

Seventeen years after this arrangement was completed, official Britain is at least considering the transfer to Germany of mandates which the Reich once held as colonies.

Britain's advance in this direction is guarded and apparently not approved by the Cabinet as a whole. While Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Foreign Secretary Eden have opened the door for discussion, Mr. J. H. Thomas, Minister of Colonies, refused to commit the Government in anyway as recently as Feb. 12.

No Precedents

Transfer of mandates would call for development of procedure, since there are no precedents. The possibility of transfer is implicit in the provisions of Article XIX of the Covenant, which provides for revision of treaties. It is also possible for the League Council to negotiate agreements for the transfer of mandates. The Council would issue the new mandate, and supervise its execution. This supervisory work is carried out by the Council for all mandates, with the assistance of the Mandates Commission.

There is nothing in the Covenant to prevent the assignment of mandates to a non-member of the League, but in practice no non-member has ever been entrusted with the responsibility. Any plan for transferring mandates to Germany would probably include return of Germany to the League.

Japan Holds Territory

Japan still holds a number of Pacific islands as mandates, and makes regular reports to the Mandates Commission, even though no longer a League member. At the time of leaving Geneva, Japan held that the mandates had been agreed to in secret treaties concluded with the Allies before the League was founded. Geneva has taken no action to deprive Japan of these mandates.

Although no specific mandates are named in present transfer plans, it is hinted that Tanganyika may be up for consideration. This British mandate lies in East Africa and provides a link in Britain's "Cape-to-Cairo" chain of possessions.

Pre-War German Land

Other German colonies of pre-war days in Africa are:

British mandates—Small part of Togoland and of Cameroons.

French mandates—Large part of Togoland and of Cameroons.

Belgian mandate: Ruanda.

South African mandate: Southwest Africa.

Mandates in other parts of the world, beyond those already mentioned, are:

New Zealand mandates: Majority of Samoan group.

Australian mandates: New Guinea.

British Pacific mandate: Nauru.

Boulevard Completed By Bayou St. John Span

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ORLEANS, La., April 7—Opening of a bridge of 890-foot span across Bayou St. John marked the completion of a sea wall-boulevard extending 5½ miles along the Lake Pontchartrain front on the north side of New Orleans. The roadway is 40 feet wide and has walks on both sides.

The sea wall flanks an area of 1726 acres of made land which formerly was a swamp. The project, which includes construction of Shushan Airport, was begun in 1925. It was financed by the Levee Board, with the aid of the Federal Government. A part of the sea-wall front is used as a bathing beach, while a large portion of the reclaimed land has been added to City Park. By way of landscape decoration, 20,000 trees and shrubs have been set out along the boulevard.

Lawmakers Choose From 3000 Bills Up For Vote in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 7—Out of more than 3000 bills introduced in the Legislature since it convened on Jan. 1, 221 have been passed and approved by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, thus becoming law. It is believed that not more than 800 of those remaining before the two houses can be put through.

Estimates place the expense of printing the measures at about $125,000. It costs $2 a page to print a legislative bill, and as soon as one is off the press, copies are distributed to each member of the Legislature, to the document rooms, to lobbyists, civic organizations, libraries, professional groups and others. The taxpayer foots the account. Each time a bill is amended it has to be reprinted. This year the budget bill has been reprinted twice, and since it is a bulky document, the charge has been high.

Last year the Legislature considered 3000 bills and passed 980. The cost of printing them was $170,000.

Many of the measures shoved into the legislative grist mill appear little short of ludicrous to experienced lawmakers and are introduced wholly to please someone "back home." Among such this year are about 100 to regulate angling and to make prohibitive the taking of fish of certain age and size from streams within the State, matters properly belonging to the Conservation Department, which is without legal authority to handle them. To remedy this, State Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R) of Orange County has proposed that the department be authorized to change rules without having to wait for legislative enactment, thus bringing to an end what has come to be known as "fish-hook legislation."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

Europe's need to solve this issue before the German problem can be resolved.

Ethiopia sent a note to the League of Nations in which Italy was depicted as adroitly disrupting the League, fending off the severe sanctions that would have helped Ethiopia. The Black Kingdom asserted that the League's failure to stop aggressive conquest in this instance must unseat the confidence of all small powers in the protective value of the League.

Rome—Italian newspapers jubilantly reported that Ecuador was withdrawing sanctions from Italy.

Italy sees the sanction walls crumbling, sees its troops 10 miles south of Quoram marching hard on the heels of Emperor Haile Selassie's shattered Imperial Guard toward Dessye.

London—Yet here in the House of Commons Anthony Eden, whose loyalty to League principles has confronted mammoth obstacles in European complications, again raised his voice saying that Britain was prepared to advance with the other nations in the application of sanctions. There must be a cessation of hostilities, Eden contended.

The British Foreign Office announced that Italy had given assurances there would be no repetition of last week's bombing of Addis Ababa. On Oct. 20, Italy assured Great Britain that it would bomb neither the Ethiopian capital nor Diredawa, which are open towns in which nationals of other nations live. This assurance was given again.

Addis Ababa—Emperor Haile Selassie issued another order calling for a mobilization of every able-bodied man in the land. Thus the Emperor makes answer to rumors that he is suing for peace.

Paris—France is desperately eager to end the African war, bring Italy again to the council tables and restore the solid Locarno Front in its present controversy with Germany. Britain is held to its early efforts against Italian aggression by an articulate and peace-minded public opinion.

Locarno—Three-Power Talks Postponed

London—Talks among the military staffs of England, France and Belgium have been postponed from April 8 to April 15. British diplomats see in this postponement some basis for hoping that the present Franco-German deadlock in the Locarno crisis will yet be broken.

While Germany advances along its chosen path with a great show of determination and confidence, England knows that Germany has a profound dread that the projected staff talks will cement England, France and Belgium in a military alliance hostile to it. Germany's zealously cultivated policy with Great Britain hangs in the balance.

England Maneuvers

England is keenly alert to Germany's anxiety; it beheld it in the brusque manner in which Joachim von Ribbentrop met England's declaration that it would persist in its determination to hold staff talks, unless—

And that "unless" is Germany's agreement not to fortify the Rhineland. That is the agreement that England hopes to wring from Germany to placate France. The interim between now and April 15 may elicit some air-clearing concession from Hitler.

Remilitarization Continues

Yet even as England maneuvered for concessions from Hitler, the "Horst Wessel" air squadron was reported to have arrived at a new field at Dortmund in the former demilitarized zone. At the same time air unit troops goosestepped smartly to their new garrisons. Hitler in his last memorandum to the British Foreign Office had suggested that neither side should increase its border forces. It all brings up the confusion felt in Europe over German professions and German performances.

Return of mandates without precedent: Page 2.

France—Holds Troops Beyond Service Time

Paris—This is no time to spare a single man from uniform, according to the French disposition of the moment. The War Ministry announced today that French troops whose terms of service were to expire would be held in service until further orders.

France has 596,000 men under arms. That does not compare with Italy's 1,202,000 or Russia's 1,185,000. But the program of universal training pursued by France since the World War has built up an army potentially equal to the entire population of military age. France is superbly armed and fortified with its incomparable chain of "pill boxes" called the Maginot Line on the German border. Its fear is that Germany is catching up.

AAA Inquiry—Vandenberg Commends Wallace

Washington—Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, possible Republican presidential nominee, dropped a victor's curtsy to Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace. He commended him for the speed with which he produced his "first significant report after he once decided to co-operate." He referred to the Secretary's report on AAA checks above $10,000. Senator Vandenberg having proved his point that a few beneficiaries were receiving fabulous sums for destroying potential wealth, proposed that these payments should be graduated in such a way that excessive disbursements would be eliminated.

Army Day—Sees $1,160,953,903 Military Budget

Washington—Nineteen years ago America entered the World War to make the world safe for democracy and to fight a war to end wars. Yesterday, soldiers commemorated the occasion. It was Army Day. The nation that fought a war to end war was also experiencing its largest peacetime military budget—a total of $1,160,953,903 appropriated for land and sea forces. The Senate may carve this figure down some, but a sliver at the most, with the result that America anticipates a military budget 60 per cent in excess of last year's. At the same time the nation is building more air bases, naval bases, training more officers and reserves, and laying more elaborate conscription plans than ever before. It is variously estimated that America could defend itself for one third the present military expense. Army Day, indeed.

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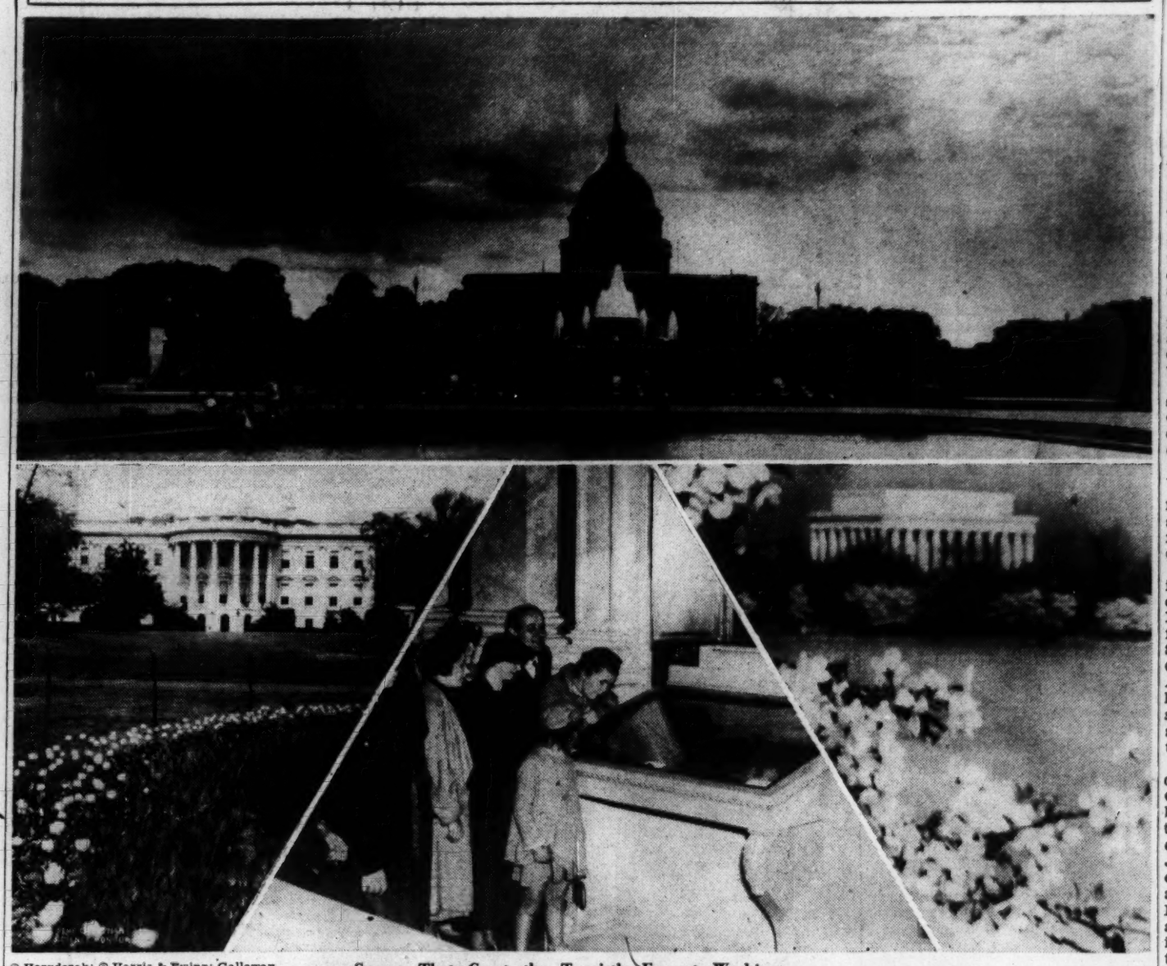

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Scenes That Greet the Tourist's Eye at Washington

Upper—The Capitol, With Wall of the Senate Garage in the Foreground. Lower Left—South Front of the White House. Lower Center—Visitors Viewing the Constitution and Declaration of Independence. Lower Right—The Lincoln Memorial in Cherry Blossom Time

Washington Is Hard to Resist When It's Cherry Blossom Time

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. LeTour

To the travel-tuned ear "Cherry Blossom Time in Washington" sounds just about as alluring as "Tulip Time in Holland" or "Apple Blossom Time in Normandy" and to Americans suggests a much less expensive and time-consuming jaunt.

Two weeks ago when flood waters of the Potomac were lapping at the roots of the Japanese cherry trees in Potomac Park, doubt was expressed whether the trees would bloom this year, but the muddy waters failed to daunt them. They have burst forth once again in delicate glory to enhance the much-praised architectural and natural beauties of the nation's capital.

Sooner or later anybody who travels at all goes to Washington. Drawn by spring weather and the added attraction of 2000 blooming cherry trees, a good proportion of the year's 2,000,000 visitors finds April the most pleasant time to make the pilgrimage.

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If you have not reserved a room in advance you will have to take your chances on hotels or go to a private rooming house. Having known no depression at any time in the last five years Washington hotels always overflow in April when more than 2000 Daughters of the American Revolution and scores of high school classes come to town. Prices for accommodations range all the way from 65 cents a night a person at the Washington tourist camp, $1.50 a night in a private home and $2.50 in a hotel to as much as $25 for a suite in one of the finer hotels. All railroads and bus lines offer special cherry blossom tour rates.

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If your last trip to Washington was made more than five years ago, you'll find a changed city now. Wide plazas have replaced cheap lodging houses and stores on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Capitol. And the vista down the vast columned walls of the new federal buildings on Constitutional Avenue will amaze you.

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One of the first things to do on arrival is to go up the 555-foot Washington Monument for a view of the new lay-out as the bird sees it. You can ride up in the electric elevator (free: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.) or—just to say you did it—you can climb the 900 steps.

There is no better free education or entertainment (however it strikes you) than Congress. Both the Senate and House of Representatives meet at noon and usually adjourn around 5 o'clock. No ticket is necessary unless there is a crowd, then you go to your Senator's or Representative's office and ask for a card that will take you into a special gallery. Guide service at the Capitol may be had for 25 cents.

While you are at your Senator's office ask for a note to the White House that can be exchanged at the executive offices for a card entitling you to view the State Dining Room and the state parlors. The historic East Room where Abigail Adams hung her clothes to dry, where the brilliant wedding of "Princess Alice" and Nicholas Longworth took place and where five Presidents have lain in state, is open to all sightseers from 10 a. m. to 2 p. m. each day without the special card.

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You will want to see the imposing new Supreme Court building both outside and in. If the court is sitting and you get there long enough before noon, you may be able to occupy one of the few spectators' seats and see the court function. At any rate, you will want to look into the court chamber so you will be able to visualize the proceedings when you read about them in the future.

If you have a car of your own or friends to take you, a night sightseeing trip around Washington is a never-to-be-forgotten experience. Drive past the Lincoln Memorial and see the colossal figure of Lincoln in the soft illumination. Look down across the reflecting pool to where the white finger of the Washington Monument is reflected in the black water. Farther on, the dome of the Capitol emerges from the darkness like a great white wedding cake. You will travel far before you find anything more beautiful.

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With a short time to stay and no car, you had best use the well-established sightseeing bus service. Taxi service is cheap—20, 30, 50 and 70 cents—and you will find, back of the Treasury, a bus to take you down to the cherry blossoms.

Your children will want to see Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis, in which he flew the Atlantic, and the Winnie Mae, in which Post encircled the globe, at the old National Museum (free and open 9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. every day but Sunday). The womenfolk will enjoy the collection of Presidents' wives' gowns from Martha Washington down to Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

The Library of Congress is one of the few places that can be visited at night. It is open until 10 p. m., and its fine murals and mosaics show off to advantage in electric light. Don't miss the original Constitution and Declaration of Independence in their light-proof cases.

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Other places you will find well worth your while are:

Folger Shakespeare Library—An architectural gem with a reproduction of an Elizabethan theater, 9 to 4:30 weekdays, 9 to 1 on Saturdays.

Bureau of Engraving and Printing: Watch enormous sums of paper money and stamps being turned out. Daily except Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m. and 12:30 to 2:45 p. m.

Corcoran Art Gallery: Works of prominent Americans as well as those of European masters. Tuesdays, Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays, free. Other days, 25 cents.

Freer Art Gallery: Whistler collection and ancient Chinese art. 9 to 4 every day but Monday.

Bureau of Fisheries Aquarium: American fish in lighted pools in the new Commerce Department building. 9 to 4:30 weekdays.

New Botanic Gardens: Government collection of rare trees, plants and flowers. 8 to 5 weekdays.

Bureau of Standards: Practical scientific experiments demonstrated for the layman. Conducted tours every day but Saturday and Sunday at 1:45 p. m.

Washington Cathedral: Episcopal cathedral to rival those of Europe when completed. Open sunrise to sunset.

New National Museum: Collections of dinosaurs, Indians, birds and scores of other things. 9 to 4:30; Sundays, 1 to 4.

Department of Justice crime laboratory: Get your fingerprints taken by a "G" man. 9 to 4.30 weekdays.

Pan American Union: A Latin-American patio with live macaws and a fountain by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney. 9 to 4 weekdays.

Ford's Theatre: Scene of Lincoln's assassination. Oldroyd Lincoln collection. 9 to 4.30. Sundays, 12.30 to 4.30.

Zoological Park: 3000 live animals in a woodland setting. All day.

Embassy rows: Homes of foreign diplomatic missions on upper Sixteenth Street and Massachusetts Avenue. From the outside only.

Archives: United States historical documents in new monumental surroundings.

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On your way to Mount Vernon, if you go by land, plan to stop at Arlington National Cemetery to see the resting place of America's Unknown Soldier, overlooking the capital, and also the colonially furnished Custis-Lee mansion; then drive on down the new Memorial Highway to Alexandria, stopping to see Christ Church where Washington worshiped. If you are a Mason you will want to visit the George Washington National Masonic Memorial, erected a few years ago as a shrine for the preservation of the first President's Masonic relics.

Between the middle of May and the first of September you can have the pleasure of going by boat to Mount Vernon for 50 cents round trip, leaving the wharves in Washington at 10 a. m. or 2 p. m. Buses run all year round (50 cents each way). The best view of the mansion is from the river approach. The estate is open daily, 9 to 4:30 weekdays and 1 to 4 on Sundays. Admission is 25 cents.

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You will want to spend at least two hours, inspecting the quaintly furnished rooms, viewing the old fireplace in the kitchen, wandering in the formal boxwood gardens and sitting on the wide porch to gaze down to the broad Potomac.

When you have seen as much of Washington as you desire, you will suddenly discover that the city is a gateway to other things. You will probably feel the urge to start out for the Shenandoah Valley with its underground caves, or for colonial Williamsburg to see what wonders have been wrought with Rockefeller millions, or to Wakefield, birthplace of George Washington. If you find your tour must end, doubtless you will go home determined to explore further the next time.

Many Tours Are Planned For Summer Season By Chicago & North Western

Lower costs and an increased number of tours will combine to make the 1936 program of the Chicago & North Western-Union Pacific Department of Tours one of the best in its 36 years of existence, according to Frank A. Haas, general agent of the Chicago & Northwestern in Boston.

The most popular tour on the list last year, the Bargain California Tour of 14 days duration, will be operated leaving Chicago every Saturday during the season this year instead of every other Saturday, Mr. Haas said.

The tours will start the first Saturday in June, and will be operated during June, July and August with the last tours leaving Chicago the first Sunday in September.

The tours to be operated this year and the length from Chicago are: 12 "Y" tours to Yellowstone featuring a trip through that famous National Park and a visit to Salt Lake City—eight days. Eight "S-Y" tours, the same as the first and Colorado attractions—11 days (with an optional trip through Rocky Mountain National Park. Eight "S-Y-RG" tours, leaving Chicago on Sundays instead of Saturdays, it is practically identical with the "Y-RG" except for an additional day in Yellowstone —12 days.

Eight "S-YR" tours—14 days—includes all Colorado attractions in addition to Yellowstone and Salt Lake City. Fourteen "Z" tours include a trip through the southern Utah Parks of Zion, Bryce Canyon, the Grand Canyon, Cedar Breaks and Kaibab National Forest, in addition to a day's stop at Salt Lake City—10 days.

Eight "Z-RG" tours of 13 days duration combine Zion's attractions with those of Colorado. Twelve "YZ" tours of 14 days length combine the attractions of Yellowstone National Park and the southern Utah region.

There will be six regular California tours leaving Chicago every other week from the last of June to the first of September of 15 days in length and 12 bargain California tours of 14 days in length leaving every week Sunday from June 21 on.

The "PNW" tour includes the Pacific Northwest, Mount Rainier, the Canadian Rockies, Lake Louise and Banff and is 13 days in length. Six tours will be operated between June 20 and Aug. 29. Alaska tours of 27 and 19 days duration will also be operated as will eight-day "RM" tours to Rocky Mountain National Park and other Colorado spots.

Thousands Are Flocking Into Washington to View Cherry Blossom Spectacle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—The cherry blossoms are blooming again and thousands of people are flocking to see the swelling buds burst forth.

The official announcement by Albert Clyde-Burton of the Department of the National Capital Parks that the cherry blossoms around the Tidal Basin in Washington were scheduled to be in full bloom on April 5 and would continue until probably Friday, April 10, was sufficient to draw motorists and visitors from many states. Traffic was tied up, but there was no impatient tooting of horns as motorists were glad of the opportunity to look a little longer at the flowering beauties.

Those in bloom today are the single flowering trees. They remain in flower from 10 to 12 days; the petals start to fall about the fifth day and continue to fall until all the petals have left the parent branches.

The double-petal variety will start to bloom in about another two weeks. They remain in flower about two weeks. The petals of this variety remain on the mother tree.

The Japanese Cherry trees in Potomac Park were presented by the City of Tokyo, capital of Japan, to Washington, as a token of good will and high esteem held by the people of Japan for the people of this country.

In December, 1909, the first shipment of trees reached Seattle, Wash., on the Japanese steamer Kaga Maru. From there they were shipped directly to Washington, D. C. But after inspection, these trees were found to be unfit and had to be destroyed.

American citizens instrumental in securing these trees were deeply disappointed over this misfortune. In the latter part of January of the following year Philander C. Knox, Secretary of State, expressed to Count Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Ambassador, the sincere regret felt here that so handsome a gift and one so greatly appreciated by the officials and people of the City of Washington, should have had to be destroyed.

Count Uchida, upon receipt of this communication, suggested to the Government that the City of Tokyo be requested to send another lot, this time taking the necessary precautions to ensure healthy trees. Japanese officials were quick to accept the proposal and immediately another consignment was prepared. But not without first making special arrangement to have the trees raised in a special nursery set aside for this purpose at the Imperial Horticultural Station.

In 1911 these trees were lifted and prepared for shipment. They reached Washington in March, 1912, and after a thorough inspection were accepted as being in excellent condition. Later in the month, the ceremony of official planting was performed by Mrs. William Howard Taft, wife of the President, who planted the first tree, and upon her invitation, Viscountess Chinda planted the second tree. These two trees (Somei-Yoshino) are marked with bronze tablets set in concrete at the base of the trees.

Labor Forces in Canadian Town Control Work of City Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Labor forces in Regina are heralding their labor-controlled city council as a new type of democracy, and from all parts of Canada and the United States have come inquiries from labor groups on the method used to elect a Labor majority in a conservative Canadian city.

When Regina decided to return to the ward system after many years, unemployed and labor groups decided to form a united front to elect as many candidates as possible.

Civic Labor associations were formed in each of the five wards, and these in turn were in many cases divided into poll organizations, virtually blanketing the city.

To co-relate the work of these associations, a Central Labor Council was set up, composed of Labor candidates and representatives from each of the ward associations.

If there was a conflict of opinion on important matters between the different ward associations, the question was settled by the Central Labor Council, which also suggested projects which the associations should support.

A majority of the Council, including Mayor A. C. Ellison, was elected at the election through the work of these associations. Now the ward groups hold weekly meetings and the Labor aldermen attend to discuss their plans and hear the comments of the voters on their work. Labor aldermen say the council for the first time reflects the viewpoint of the majority of the people as it develops from month to month.

A rival group, the Home Owners and Taxpayers' Association, says that Labor men are dictated to and reflect only the desires of the unemployed of the city.

Two of the aldermen elected are themselves on relief.

Two Investigations Of Lindbergh Case Phases Are Pushed

TRENTON, N. J., April 7 (AP)—Officials pushed two investigations of phases of the Lindbergh kidnaping case today but attempts to win legislative authority for two related probes were listed as closed chapters.

The New Jersey Assembly, by decisive votes last night, turned down two proposals to investigate the conduct of officials associated with the case.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, however, continued his own investigation in an attempt to "completely solve" the crime.

In Brooklyn, N. Y., District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan renewed today attempts to verify the story of Paul H. Wendel who says he was tortured there to compel him to "confess" he kidnaped the Lindbergh baby. He subsequently retracted the confession.

The Mercer County, New Jersey, grand jury was scheduled to meet today to continue its inquiry in his case. Wendel is held in jail on a murder charge.

Moving Sidewalks Considered

With work on another new subway started in New York, talk now centers on the possibility of "moving sidewalks" for Manhattan's Sixth Avenue.

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Tenant Farmers Urge Washington To Relieve Plight

(Continued from Page 1)

a small settlement to live desolately on relief.

"I came over here from the hills of Tennessee in 1929," Johnson said as he shooed his curious children away and sat down on the porch of his cabin. "I brought my wife and three or four or five kids, and a little bit of stuff for the house. Got a job picking cotton.

Got to Be Manager

"The manager of the plantation liked my way of taking care of the stock. I like the manager—he's square. He agreed to give me eight acres of cotton and pay me by the day to take care of the lot and barn—30 or 40 mules. That fall he put me in as manager of this end of the plantation. I've been here ever since. I've got 15 acres and in a general way look after 320."

Unfortunately, the hill man did not have the training or develop the qualities for managership. Like many a newcomer to the choice cotton areas of the Old South, he stepped out of a backwoods of easygoing ways into a zone where plantations are big and farming is business. Eventually, the day was set for him to join the flock of wanderers who had to move on. But where?

Be It Ever So Humble

Hopeless as it may be for the cropper on many a plantation—due not to the landlord but the system—it's better to have any kind of a cabin than be driftwood on southern country roads.

Brusque and positive, Johnson's landlord was still kind at heart. As a matter of business, he would not listen to his tenant. He had finally decided to let him go. But when Mrs. Johnson spoke up for her family, that made it different.

Bluntly and emphatically the planter then turned back to his tenant and ran over some of his mistakes. The stalwart young southerner, who like the rest of his hill tribe is wont to "tell them right to their face," did not contradict. So the little household is still anchored there.

Now do you suppose that family would like a home of its own—its own small farm—where it could live in independence and be sure of a house and a living for the future?

Yearning for Security

Out amid the plowed fields there is a yearning for security—not alone for the far years but for tomorrow—as urgent as in city factory and house.

For the first time the Government seems ready to consider how to help its obscure farm tenants. The usual farm-relief legislation like the AAA either gives cotton tenants only superficial aid or actually aggravates their ills.

Happily an initial problem in checking the continual increase of tenancy apparently has been mastered. A practical system of help has been studied out.

Some southerners are skeptical. Whatever the merits of the methods, they are useful as constructive effort and a start.

Bill Johnson and the little cluster of which he is the center—besides millions of other men and women and their freckled youngsters—may ultimately win their own homes.

Plan Has to Be Simple

The plan is simple. It has to be in order to work in 15 to 17 states. Legislation embodying its essentials has been passed by the Senate and with modifications was recently introduced in the House. President Roosevelt has become increasingly interested. Enactment of some type of law enabling tenants to acquire land is hoped for at this session of Congress.

Aid for tenants, however, has been so eclipsed by other important legislation that this first project for challenging tenancy on a national scale seems to be little understood or appreciated. Many of the details, besides, are not included in the bleak language of congressional bills.

To Renew Homesteading

In substance, the idea is for the Government again to go into homesteading, it is explained by Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund of Chicago, a leader of the sociologists, economists, educators and others of the throng who have puzzled over tenancy for years.

"There are many thousands of acres of land," he said, "especially in the South, which have got out of the hands of farmers, and are now held by mortgage companies, banks, insurance companies, etc.

"But how can a man who has nothing buy a farm?" he was asked.

"It will take only $1 to bind the bargain," he replied. "Even that will not be necessary. In fact the plan is to take a candidate on sufferance for the first period of years, and allow him to buy land only if he proves a desirable person. So not even a dollar will be needed for a tenant to sign his contract. But to keep on the land and own it, he must show he is industrious and efficient.

No Payment Term Set

"No attempt has been made as yet to set the term of years for purchase. It will be not less than 20 years. The interest will be as low as possible, preferably equal to what the Government is paying for the money required for land purchase."

"How big a farm will the Government sell?"

"Only small holdings, presumably 20 to 40 acres. The debt assumed by the new land owner must be kept down. There is no use of thinking that a tenant can shoulder an obligation of $5000. He would probably never be able to meet it. His homestead must not cost him more than from $1500 to $2500 if he is to pay his way out. The farmer will have to see to the building of his own house, or live for a time in an old shack that may be standing on the premises.

Has Been Successful in Europe

"This is no pauper plan, no scheme of grandiose national charity. It is a bona fide system to translate tenancy into ownership. The same sort of thing has been done abroad, especially in Denmark and Ireland. As the new landowners make their payments from year to year, the Government should eventually get back the money it invests. The project is intended to be self-liquidating."

"But, Mr. Embree, how are you going to deal with tenants who have been dependents in the plantation system for so long that they are not prepared for the careful operation of farms of their own? You know the reputation given many tenants for shiftlessness."

"It is clear that many little fellows will be pretty helpless," he answered. "Therefore we suggest two kinds of organization:

For Government Agency

"First we believe that the Government should itself set up some sort of service agencies to supervise, guide, and assist the new land owners. Probably the start would be made with the present farm demonstration agents. Already a large corps of these farm advisers is giving aid to farmers in every state.

"In addition, the Government should temporarily finance, where necessary, the purchase of seed, fertilizer and equipment. It is not only land the tenants need but indispensables to farm their land to advantage. Cash advances for such purposes should be made on the same terms as on the land, so that the tenant can pay out.

"Then, as a second major step, these new land owners will find it useful to organize themselves into co-operatives in order to fulfill for themselves what the Government helps them to initiate.

"Co-operatives will assist the small farmer to handle such big items as expensive machinery and the like through joint ownership. It would be absurd for each little land owner to try to supply all that is called for himself, but in concert with others he can work out all his requirements."

"What will be the cost of financing this wholesale escape from tenancy?"

"An initial appropriation of $50,000,000 to buy land is proposed for the first year, and $5,000,000 for services—the training and support of men who in many cases are not far out of conditions left by Negro slavery.

"Everyone agrees that $50,000,000 is enough for the start. Too much must not be ventured in the beginning to spoil success.

Continued 10 Years

"Appropriations should be continued for 10 years, never exceeding $100,000,000 a year. Some of this money should be considered a lending or revolving fund, to be used as it comes back to buy more land.

"The money the Government puts into land ought to make a good investment. Many of us regret that the plan could not have been started last year, when the Government's funds would have gone farther. Land prices in some localities have since risen 25 to 50 per cent."

"You spoke of Negroes, and that reminds me that the larger part of the tenants you hope to benefit will be white, will they not?"

"Yes, this is not a Negro proposition. The white tenants outnumber the Negroes two to one. During the period of slavery, cotton used to be raised exclusively by Negroes, but since the Civil War whites have taken on this new kind of slavery.

Not a Negro Problem

"The number of white families concerned is astonishing. Frankly, that makes the plan more workable than if only Negroes were concerned. I do not condone a point of view which would shirk this problem if it were exclusively Negro, but the fact that this is a white problem more than a colored one makes it more feasible to solve. In the North, of course, the tenancy question is almost exclusively white."

"In the North?" was queried with surprise. "Why, I thought these plans dealt with only the southern cotton tenants, particularly in the Old South?"

"It is not a southern scheme by any means," returned Mr. Embree with emphasis. "The proposal is national in its application. In Nebraska and some other northern states tenancy has become bad. If the plan is adopted it will be used there. It is applicable to tenants everywhere.

South Mostly Concerned

"Probably four-fifths of the need is southern, but I don't think more than that."

"How many farm tenants are there in the country, North and South, white and black?"

There are nearly 2,000,000 families in the southern cotton fields alone—8,500,000 individuals. Tenancy is less widespread and less desperate in the North, but the total of those involved runs into many millions of our population. And tenancy is increasing all over the country."

"What will be the future of a majority of these, if no effort is made to help them out of tenancy, and things go on just as they are? I recall that the recent book you collaborated on was entitled 'The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy.'"

Only Two Choices

"For the bulk of the cotton tenants in the Old South—those who now have places on plantations—there are only two choices: rehabilitation or perpetual impoverishment.

"For the multiplying thousands of tenants for whom cotton no longer offers a living—those who make up a labor surplus and can find no farm home—the choice is either this plan or unending relief.

"If for $100,000,000 a year, ultimately to be repaid, we can reduce the relief load that much for the rest of time, there is not much doubt about the decision."

The Way of the Sharecropper Is Not Easy

They Help Grow South's Cotton

Upper Left—Tenant Farmer's Cabin in Tennessee. Upper Right—Typical Tenant Cotton Farmer Near Albemarle, N. C. Bottom—Cotton Sharecropper's Family, Clayton, N. C.

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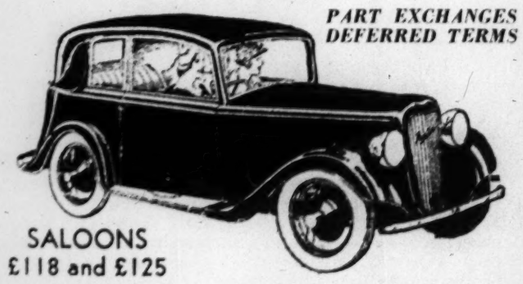
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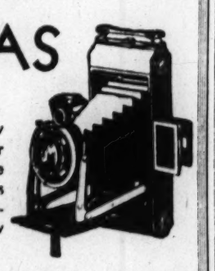
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Mexicans Take Definite Stand For World Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The antiwar declarations of the National Revolutionary Party has placed Mexico openly on the side of pacifism. The executive committee of the party has received numerous queries from peace organizations asking it to make some definite statement in regard to its stand in case of international war. The latest query was from the women's sector of the American Liberty League, and the party, after a careful survey of the present world crisis, issued the following declaration.

"International wars are no longer caused by religious motives, democratic principles or racial hatreds, but rather, in the majority of cases, by the insatiable speculative greed of imperialistic trusts that see in all collectivities new markets for exploitation and view all laws as the protection of their privileges."

Roundly Denounced

Mincing no words, the communication roundly denounced primitive violence as unworthy of modern civilized man and asked that international law be allowed to settle disputes that would ordinarily be tried by sheer brute force. Military power is not always on the side of justice, it pointed out and continued: "All wars are fundamentally based on economic problems that should not be solved by force but rather by cordial diplomatic relations."

The party also condemned war for its destructive influence on the working class which is always the first to be sacrificed; the skepticism which it sows among the younger generation as well as racial hatreds which follow in the wake of all international conflict.

"The National Revolutionary Party," the communication says, "imbued with a strong spirit of humanity categorically condemns war and ardently desires to see the day when international law will achieve a greater efficiency by means of rigorous treaties and obligations between all countries and that the spontaneous overthrow of all prejudices and hatreds coupled with a spiritual disarmament will bring about a true universal disarmament and peace."

To Preserve Peace

War will only end, it says, when the working class of the world realizes the true conditions behind war and unites to preserve peace by refusing to take part in the building of amunition and war materials which will in turn be used to slaughter it. The communication ends with the statement that the National Revolutionary Party in reaching these conclusions believes that it is expressing the opinion of the Mexican proletariat.

The decisive tone of these statements has done much to calm public feeling here. Mexico is strongly anti-war at present as can be witnessed by the protest manifestations which took place when Italy invaded Ethiopia and on numerous other occasions. The Mexican people, after years of revolution, are entering a phase of social and economic reconstruction and as such, they desire peace at all costs.

Lindsborg Chorus Performs 'Messiah' As Easter Oratorio

LINDSBORG, Kan., April 5 (AP)—A poignant greeting of plain people to the Easter season, steeped in 55 years of tradition, swelled in song today from the plains.

Green touched Smoky Hill Valley with its magic and spring stirred in the wind as this Swedish community opened a truly remarkable week-long festival.

The farmer took his rough hand from the plow.

The housewife put away her broom.

The miller left his mill, the banker his counting room.

"Hail Messiah," their voices blended.

Dr. Hagbard Brase, a man with a short beard, raised his baton, and the music of Handel's oratorio rose from 500 throats—virtually one for every four of Lindsborg's residents—rose powerful, yet smooth.

This farming community lives for this day.

Men like George Eberhart, who is past 75, have been singing in the chorus for 40 years or more.

Dr. Carl Swennson and his bride, Alma, organized the chorus in 1881. Farmers came by horse and buggy from miles around to hear it in wonder. Now music lovers come by plane, train and motorcar from all parts of the nation to this festival.

Mrs. Swennson, who was director of the chorus for three years, still is one of its members.

Troops Guard Oil Drills At Oklahoma Capitol

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., April 7 (AP)—Protected by National Guardsmen, Gov. E. W. Marland transformed Oklahoma's Capitol grounds into a budding oil field April 4, using his military powers to over-ride city zoning ordinances and a District Court injunction.

The cellar for the state-owned and state-drilled test will be completed today, he predicted. Tomorrow, if his plans bear fruit, the first of a number of derricks will mushroom into the air in the Capitol area, which has been placed under martial law.

Forest Lands Decreasing

There are 615,000,000 acres of forest lands in continental United States, which is about one third of the land area of the country. When the country was settled, forest land acreage totaled approximately 800,000,000 acres.

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

The Oxford Union Society

In Which Distinguished Speakers Match Their Wits

By **Harold Hobson**

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

THE casual visitor to Oxford walks down the Cornmarket Street rather absent-mindedly. There are no colleges here, no ancient buildings of great renown. Yet, if he is a knowledgeable fellow, there is a narrow passage near its northern end along which he will not incuriously explore.

At the end of this passage, behind a high iron gate, is the residence of Sir Charles Oman, Chichele Professor of Modern History in the University, and until very recently a Member of Parliament. But it is not for the sake of the author of "The Art of War in the Middle Ages" that most visitors plunge into the somewhat gloomy fastnesses of this forbidding "jennel." No; just in front of the iron gate, most of these turn sharp right; and thereby find themselves facing the entrance of the rooms of the Oxford Union Society.

Now, there are many things that could be said of the Union. It is claimed to be the most famous university society in the world. It has a remarkable library. It has club rooms which the first Earl of Birkenhead declared were the equal of any in London. It has frescoes painted by men like William Morris and Dante Gabriel Rossetti. But, more than all else, it has a debating hall.

And Within This Sanction

In this debating hall, every Thursday evening during the 24 weeks that make up an academic year, several hundred young men may be found sitting or sprawling over seats arranged lengthwise down the hall at right angles to the presidential chair, which is set upon a small dais behind the secretary's table under the windows at the north extremity of the building. At the southern end ar half a dozen rows of cross benches facing the president. These are occupied by members who have not made up their minds which way to vote on the issue of the evening. Those with more determined views sit, according to their resolution, either on the right-hand side of the president or on the left. The galleries are filled to overflowing with the mothers, aunts, sisters and female friends of the occupants of the ground floor.

Betwee. 1924 and 1928 I attended many Union debates, and heard several celebrated people. For the Oxford Union does not entirely depend upon local oratory. There is at least one debate every term at which some distinguished figure in the artistic, political or literary world is invited down to argue publicly with the young giants of the university. I can remember as though it were yesterday in what mock-melancholy tones Mr. Philip Guedalla, the biographer of Wellington, in discussing the question of detective fiction, in debate with Mr. E. C. Bentley, the author of "Trent's Last Case," asserted that "the hair of our women, which formerly furnished the Carthaginians with bowstrings, will now scarcely extend to the length of a shaving brush."

Suits Taste Of the Union

Mr. Guedalla's pungent and acid style suits well the tastes of the Union, but it hardly hits the popular university fancies quite so fully and fairly as the belligerent and impulsive oratory of the late Earl of Birkenhead used to do. And even he, though during my period of residence he achieved many striking successes, did not record such a triumph as did Mr. George Lansbury or, I believe, his only appearance in the Oxford Union.

Mr. Lansbury was then, as now, one of the leading figures in the British Labor movement; and the same democratic outlook which led him, when a member of the British Cabinet, to continue living in the same house in the slum district of Bow which he had inhabited for many years caused him, on this occasion, to appear in a blue serge suit instead of the full evening dress which it is customary for the opening speakers at a Union debate to wear. Mr. Lansbury's style of oratory is inclined to be sentimental, and at first the Union was apt to be critical. But his extraordinary sincerity soon won the house over, and his appeal for a greater spirit of comradeship throughout the nation, though couched in perhaps unduly emotional phrases, aroused a tremendous wave of enthusiasm. I noticed that a clergyman sitting just in front of me almost burst his collar in the ecstasies of his fervent approbation.

Undergraduate Celebrities

Yet it should not be thought that Union debates are exclusively, or even characteristically, the preserve of great figures of the outside world. Many rousing speeches have I heard delivered by undergraduates, some of whom have since achieved celebrity. The first speaker I ever heard at a Union debate was a young scholar of Magdalen, Mr. Gyles Isham, who not long ago played with Miss Greta Garbo in the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film version of "Anna Karenina." Not long afterward the Union walls resounded to the orations of Mr. Robert Bernays, who is now a prominent member of Parliament, and the author of a well-known book about Mahatma Gandhi.

But from the Michaelmas term of 1925 a particularly vivid memory remains. The Union was entertaining a team of visiting American debaters, who were due to speak on some topic of a frivolous nature which I have forgotten. I can well remember the keen, dark, humorous face of their last speaker, as he walked to the dispatch box to bring the debate to a close, and the huge success he achieved with a facetious account of the devastating effects of the handsome bearing of the last Oxford team that had talked its way across America. He sat down amidst thunders of applause, but whether the debate was won or lost escapes me. A year passed away, and one afternoon I was standing in the gateway of Oriel when a freshman Rhodes scholar asked me the position of a certain room in the college. Having nothing to do at the moment, I took him there, and we found his room-mate already installed. I immediately recognized this latter as the American debater of the year before, and afterwards I came to know him very well indeed. Many thousands of people all over the world know him very well too; and you who read this probably have many times read his articles, for he is now one of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington correspondents.

Lower: Wide World

Above—"The High," Oxford, England. Queen's College Is on the Right, With the Lovely "Dreaming Spire" of the University Church of St. Mary Beyond. University College Is on the Left. Oxford University Is Made Up of 21 Colleges and One Hall. Below—The Center of the Ancient Town of Oxford. The Tower Was Once a Part of St. Martin's Church. Cornmarket Runs Off at the Right. This Picture Was Taken From High Street

Introduced by Mail

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

OUR first speaker today is from Africa, and tells of an interesting Mail Bag experience. Perhaps some of you who have two correspondents living not so far away from each other but in a distant land from yourself, will introduce them to each other by mail as did the young Californian in the case of these two girls living in South Africa. It proved a fruitful courtesy.—Chairman.

* * *

Wonderful Opportunity

South Africa

Dear Chairman and Youth of the Round Table:

Ever since my discovery of the Youth Round Table I have been keenly interested in its weekly meetings, and I am grateful to all members for the many helpful ideas they have expressed.

I usually subscribe for only three Monitors per week, excluding Tuesday. Through subscribing for the complete "History of the Bible" series I was pleased to find, on opening a Tuesday paper, the Youth Round Table. What a wonderful opportunity for us 20-30's to come together and discuss international topics.

One or two members have suggested that a wider range of subjects should be discussed other than those of peace and war. While this is a good idea, we must bear in mind that the Youth Round Table consists of members from all over the world, and the subjects should therefore be, as far as possible, of universal interest.

I wonder if a majority of members would be interested in sketches of native life. These, of course, would need to be vividly drawn up, and I am sure that in this way we would learn to know and to understand foreign folk better.

International correspondence is certainly to be encouraged. Briefly, I should like to tell of a friendship I have gained through the medium of the Monitor Mail Bag. Joan and I had a mutual correspondent in a young Californian. At the time the Californian introduced us (by mail), Joan lived in the midlands of Natal and I in Durban. We corresponded; then one day we met for a brief hour as Joan passed through Durban. It was a never-to-be-forgotten hour! Later, I accepted a kind invitation to spend a short holiday at her parents' farm (and have since spent another). I retain very happy memories of both vacations.

Today, Joan is working in Durban. Our respective offices are scarcely 10 yards apart. We spend many lunch hour periods together, at which we often discuss the wonderful letters that come from our correspondents overseas, as well as the interesting columns of the Youth Round Table.

(Miss) O. F. W.

* * *

High School and College Students

California

Dear Chairman:

Several times now in the weekly meeting of our Commentators' Club, we have spoken of the Youth Round Table and how interesting it is.

So now we would like to tell you of our club. One evening each week we meet to report and discuss the articles which appear in The Christian Science Monitor and interest us the most.

We may discuss the policy of the Japanese Government or the League of Nations, or perhaps just recent sport events. In all these discussions we encourage questions from anyone who doesn't quite understand, and they are most kindly answered.

We have opened this club to all high school and college students, and we maintain it entirely separate from the Christian Science Church.

Just recently we have begun a scrapbook which will have clippings from each page of the Monitor. Each member selects a page in which he or she is particularly interested, and clips the article from this page and contributes it to our scrapbook.

After our reports are given we adjourn our meeting and have a short social hour which we enjoy most fully for here we find the wholesome friendship we want.

We would like to hear from any of you and particularly those who may at present or have at some time belonged to a club similar to this.

(Miss) N. S.

* * *

Loves English Countryside

Yorkshire, England

Dear Chairman:

I write with the sincere hope that you will insert my letter in your valued Round Table Corner of the Monitor, and so enable me to get into touch with friends outside my island home.

I am 23 and very interested in music in all its branches, but particularly vocal music. As a soprano vocalist, I have had successes at Competitive Festivals in the North of England.

I am a thorough outdoor lover of nature and revel in the freshness of our English countryside, with its woods, dales and floral beauty, and would love to know the attractions of the countryside in any other lands, especially Germany, Russia, and Austria, and of course from my near relations in blood and tongue, namely the United States.

This is the first time I have sent out such a request to the world, and I hope very much for a successful and happy ending. Accept my thanks for all that the Round Table stands for, and wishing all of its members everything that is best in life for them.

(Miss) E. W.

* * *

Understanding Problems of Peace

India

Dear Chairman:

There is no other problem that presents before the youth of the world in its stark nakedness, than the problem of peace, the peace of the world. And because at present the problem is before us in the form of Italo - Ethiopian war, we can easily visualize what war may mean to us.

Youth is greatly affected by any war, for essentially it is the younger section of the population that provides man power to carry on any such adventure. Being by nature emotional, their patriotic sentiment can easily be roused, and the pious platitudes mostly affect them. A war is the worst catastrophe that can mar the joy of a whole generation of man by brutalizing their whole outlook on life, particularly of those who are still on the threshold of life.

Needless to say that it will be youth who will have essential courage and imagination to come out with a bold plan to plan the world's politics on a peaceful basis. In their hands lie this duty, to be the torch bearer of a new civilization of a new world.

But what can youth do at present to bring that ideal of peace for which the League of Nations stands and to which great thinkers have devoted their whole lives in popularizing? We can establish contacts of good will round the earth, irrespective of color and race. We can remove those prejudices, which still bar the way to understanding, we can establish centers (our Youth Round Table is a center) which like oasis in the desert will give fresh understanding on peace problems.

Modern world has given us ample means to have frequent contacts with the world at large, then why not let us use them as emissaries of peace.

(Mr.) R. S.

* * *

Interested In Photography?

New Jersey

Dear Chairman:

I enjoy very much reading the letters written by Round Tablers. I wonder how many members are interested in photography? My chief hobby, and that of my two brothers, is making 8 m.m. movies with which to entertain our friends. Among other things we are collecting movies of famous people. Whenever we hear that some celebrity is in this section, the three of us get our movie equipment together and try to meet him. Almost without exception, these people are willing to pose for us and they show much interest in our hobby. In fact, some of them are amateur movie makers themselves. What impresses us most is their friendly manner. They are not at all distant as some people imagine them to be. We have had many interesting experiences in connection with this hobby. At present our collection includes Rudy Vallee, Ozzie Nelson, Harriet Hilliard, Joe Penner, Amos and Andy and many others.

I am also interested in still photography, travel and in customs, social and political problems of distant countries. I would like to correspond with persons in their twenties, anywhere, who would care to write.

(Mr.) L. E. J.

* * *

Let us discuss subjects of universal interest, suggests our first speaker today. It might help us all if we gave some thought to the universal interest? "The way people live" is certainly one. Sometimes little things are deeply interesting. It is not always only the larger idea that helps us to understand one another and grow in unity. Let us think this question over. It should help us to be better exponents of international friendship.

Cheerio . .

Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in pencil, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, 1 Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

This Thing Called Guidance

Discussion of 'How Can I Become a Vocational Counselor?'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dear Dean:

Please tell me something about the qualifications for work as a vocational and educational counselor. What are the duties and rewards for work in this field? Where and how would one go about getting work as a counselor? Where can training be obtained? Just what is meant by vocational guidance and placement? Do you think the movement is a fad? Would one trained in this field be likely to have steady and permanent employment?

I am 22 years old and teaching a class in occupations in a junior high school where we have "try-out" courses in printing, electrical wiring, automobile mechanics and sheet-metal work for guidance purposes. I have become interested in guidance as a result of my teaching and the many questions asked by my pupils about various occupations.

Is there a professional association for vocational counselors which I would be eligible to join? Does it publish literature on vocational and educational guidance?

Could you suggest some activities that I could introduce that would help junior high school pupils who are in doubt as to what they would like to do? Some of the parents of my students are not interested in guidance? How can I interest them in what I am trying to do for their children?

Sincerely,

Dick.

Dear Dick:

The vocational counselor assists people to choose, prepare for, enter upon and make progress and readjustments in occupations. The educational counselor helps people to select colleges, courses and major fields of specialization while gaining an education. By placement is meant assistance in entering upon work suited to one's interests, aptitudes and abilities.

Human beings need guidance—religious, moral, social, educational, vocational, etc. All are to a degree related. One who gives vocational guidance should be broad enough to appreciate that there are other values in life besides vocational values. His job is to help people plan for their careers. He should appreciate, however, the importance of cultural studies. He should be interested in training that has for its objective the right use of leisure time, good citizenship, worthy home life and health of body and mind. The vocational counselor must, however, concentrate his main efforts on that segment in the circle of life that deals with the means whereby people earn a living. He will not quibble over the question as to whether earning a living or living a worthy life is more important. He believes in education that will make both of these things possible.

A four-year college course followed by from one to three years of specialized work in a university is desirable for those who would excel as counselors. A wide variety of occupational experience and certain personal traits of character are also valuable. Successful boys' counselors, deans of men, vocational counselors in colleges, city Y. M. C. A.'s, social service organizations and placement bureaus are men of initiative. They have the spirit of service, unselfishness, and leadership. They like to work with people. Their method is scientific and objective.

The successful vocation and educational counselor to high school and college students should have a sound knowledge of economics, sociology and the principles of secondary and higher education. He should understand modern educational psychology, occupational analysis, the principles of interviewing, social case work, labor conditions, aptitude testing, the psychology of vocational adjustment, mental hygiene and research methods. He should have a wide fund of practical information about colleges and careers. He should be constantly studying the changing world of work and the people who must do that work. No matter how much education he receives before beginning his career as counselor he must add to his knowledge as his work demands from year to year. Guidance is a growing field. Vocational counselors must therefore grow.

Counselors in high schools interview students on occupational and educational problems, teach classes in occupations, assemble information about occupations, prepare leaflets on careers, help graduates get jobs, select colleges or apprenticeship courses, give intelligence and aptitude tests, procure speakers on vocations, contact welfare organizations, interview parents, conduct exploratory trips to factories, keep student personnel records, and build up libraries of books and pamphlets on careers, colleges, vocational and educational opportunities, etc. The college counselor does many of these things but on a level appropriate to the maturity of college and university students.

The counselor in high school often teaches some classes like economics, social science, occupations, etc. The college counselor sometimes teaches courses in personnel work, psychology, economics or business administration. Sometimes he has charge of freshman week programs, freshman guidance conferences, a part-time employment bureau or a graduate placement service.

Harvard, Columbia, the University of Chicago and many other large universities offer the wide variety of courses needed by prospective educational and vocational counselors. A sound undergraduate course should precede specialization. This can be obtained in any good college. From your position, I assume, Dick, that you already have this foundation.

If you attend an institution like the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Chicago, Yale, or any other where there is a centralized placement bureau, the director of this bureau will help you secure a position. If you attend a university where there is no centralized placement service, your department dean, the dean of your graduate school or the dean of men will assist you. Often the trained vocational counselor or personnel worker begins as an instructor and gradually builds up guidance through service to his students.

No, Dick, the guidance movement is not a fad. It is as old as Plato's Republic. Human beings will always have vocational and educational needs. One who is qualified to help them will always have opportunity. No work is more satisfying, although a high school principalship or a college presidency may bring greater financial rewards.

You would be eligible, Dick, to join the professional association of vocational counselors. It is the National Vocational Guidance Association. The secretary's address is 25 Lawrence Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Each member receives with his membership Occupations, the Vocational Guidance Magazine. Yearly dues are $2.50.

I have already mentioned some activities that will interest your pupils and their parents in vocational and educational guidance. Be of real help to their children, Dick, and get the parents into the picture. The rest will be easy.

Very sincerely,
Harry E. Stone.
Dean of Men.

For Better Training in Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

SOCIAL, economic and political problems should be taken up, taught and discussed from all points of view in the public schools from the early days through college, in the opinion of Dean William F. Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University. In his annual report, made public recently, Dean Russell declared that it "is high time the American people devote all their educational agencies to the task of giving our citizens the basis upon which to decide questions of political economics."

Inadequate education of the American voter, Dean Russell said, is largely responsible for the popularity of the various panacea movements in this country.

American children should be taught the details of all the important forms of government, including the Fascist and Communist, he asserted, "for the surest way to make America communistic is to adopt the hush-hush policy that Russia once had. Keep ideas from the light of day; confine discussion to the dark corners of the cellar; have whispering in the back alleys and a mushroom movement will spread."

Taught to Think Intelligently

If the policy of eliminating controversial issues from the schools is carried out, he declared, the people are unable to think critically upon these issues and therefore they swallow the propaganda of demagogues. Recognizing the tremendous importance of public opinion in the matter of what is taught in the public schools, Dean Russell stated that we must change the traditional attitude of the public that anything on which there is disagreement must be avoided in schools.

"The American voter within the next decade will be called upon to express his opinion on a great variety of questions on the relation of government and economic life Somehow or other he must acquire a background of knowledge that his decisions may be wise. There is only one solution to this problem. Political economics should be taught in our schools and the science of education should be consulted in planning what to teach and when and how."

Dean Russell recommends applying to the field of political economy the methods of curriculum construction which have been used in reorganizing the materials and methods of instruction in most of the subjects taught in the progressive elementary schools, high schools, colleges and professional schools. To abbreviate and simplify subjects now taught to college students and to insert them indiscriminately in the curriculum of the lower schools would be both "inadequate and wasteful," in his opinion.

Imperative to Study Needs

"It is imperative to find out what facts and principles of political economics the boys and girls who leave school from 15 to 20 will need and can use as voters, workers, buyers, borrowers or savers. It is desirable to arrange these facts and principles in such an order that the learning of each will facilitate the learning of all; and that the difficulty of the tasks will be adapted to the pupil's growth in ability to master them.

"Educational science can provide sound methods for carrying on this investigation; it has already done so for spelling, for arithmetic and for geography. Education has useful techniques for suggesting and testing effective orders of arrangement . . . these techniques can be used with equally good results in the teaching of political economics."

For Good-Will Day

The international relations committee of the National Council of teachers of English has prepared a bulletin for teachers containing plans for the celebration of Good-Will Day (May 18) and suggestions for other activities to promote international understanding. The booklet covers classroom projects, assembly programs, special day observances, extracurricular activities, Red Cross co-operation and panel discussions, and gives a list of essays, poems and plays suitable for students' reading. Any who wish a copy of the bulletin should write to National Council of Teachers of English, 211 West Sixty-eighth Street, Chicago, Ill., enclosing 10 cents in stamps or coin.

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A conference on Religious Education and Teaching of the Scriptures will be held at Elmswood, Haywards Heath, Sussex, from Friday May 29th, to Tuesday, June 2nd, 1936. For full particulars apply Hon. Org. Sec. Association for Adult Religious Education, 13 Fox Hill, London, S. E. 19

Local College Nines Open Season Thursday—Gallagher to Referee Olympic Tryouts

Minor League Records Are Often Misleading

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GADSDEN, Ala., April 7—They say figures tell the story, but it is a fact that they sometimes do not in baseball. A few of the greatest present-day stars had unimpressive minor league records, yet no one can dispute their ability since they have been promoted to the fast company of the majors.

Consider the case of Joe Cronin, manager and shortstop of the Boston Red Sox. Joe had a trial with the Pittsburgh Pirates in 1925, '26 and '27, but the Buccs turned him down because he looked as if he never would hit big league pitching. Even when the Washington Senators took him from Kansas City in 1928 on the advice of Scout Joe Engel, Cronin had hit only .245 in the American Association. But in major league atmosphere, the tall infielder has developed into a consistent hitter and all-around player. He reached his batting peak in 1930 with the Senators when he averaged .346 in 154 games, making 203 base hits.

Another member of the Red Sox who will figure prominently in the 1936 American League pennant battle is Rick Ferrell, brother to Wes and the club's first-string catcher. Rick played three seasons of minor league baseball before he was signed by the St. Louis Browns. In fact, he was signed as a free agent. During those three years, Rick batted slightly above the .280 mark. Today he is one of the most respected hitters in baseball and is at his best in a pinch.

Marcum Counted On

Johnny Marcum, one of the leading Red Sox stars, who is counted on to win some 20 games for Joe Cronin this year, scored 55 victories with minor league clubs, while absorbing 64 defeats. Yet, there isn't a baseball scribe in the country who is willing to predict that John won't win more games than he loses in 1936. George "Rube" Walberg, another member in good standing of Cronin's pitching staff, won 27 and lost the same number before coming to the majors to stay, but the big Swede has won 145 and lost 130 with the Athletics and Red Sox.

Babe Ruth batted exactly .231 with Baltimore and Providence the same year he was sold to the Red Sox, back in 1914, for a reported price of $2900. The big fellow batted .341 over a 22-year stretch in the American and National Leagues, an average which included 714 home runs, 136 triples and 505 doubles.

In 1914 a youngster named Rogers Hornsby played shortstop for Dennison in the Texas-Oklahoma League, and the final official averages revealed a mediocre batting mark of .232. The following year this figure rose to .277, and he was sold to the St. Louis Cardinals for about $500. It goes without saying that Hornsby became quite a batter in the majors. On three occasions he topped the .400 level. Over a period of 21 years he has compiled a mark of .359. He has dropped below .300 only four times.

Bridges Improved

Tommy Bridges won 21 games for the world champion Detroit Tigers in 1935 and 22 games the year before that. Yet, the slim right-hander had a record of seven won and eight lost in the Three-I League the year he was taken into the majors by the Bengals. Another Tiger, Hank Greenberg, batted .290 for Beaumont in the Texas League the season before he was purchased. Hank's complete minor league batting average through four seasons was .284, believe it or not. Charlie Gehringer has driven in many runs for Detroit over a 12-year stay in the American League, but when he first came up they said he'd never make the grade in batting.

Lon Warneke and Gabby Hartnett will figure prominently in Chicago's battle to retain their National League championship this season, and both Lon and Gabby never boast about their minor league records. With Worcester of the Eastern League in 1921, Hartnett batted .264, but right now the Cubs probably wouldn't sell him for $150,000. Warneke, one of the ace right-handed pitchers of baseball, lost more games then he won in the minors. The year before the Cubs purchased him, he had nine victories and 12 defeats with Reading in the International League. Two years later he was the most effective boxman in the senior circuit.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Boston (N) vs. Augusta, Ga., canceled, rain. Washington at Knoxville, no game, rain.

Chicago (A) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 2.
Cincinnati (N) 6, Detroit (A) 0 (7 innings—darkness).
St. Louis (N) 9, San Antonio (TL) 2.
Philadelphia (N) 7, Macon (SAL) 6.
Baltimore (IL) 27, Jacksonville 12.
Buffalo (IL) 5, Rochester (IL) 4.
Newark (IL) 3, St. Paul (AA) 1.
Minneapolis (AA) 12, Toronto (IL) 11 (14 innings).

Today's Schedule

St. Louis (A) vs. Nashville (SA).
Boston (A) vs. Chattanooga (SA).
Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
New York (A) vs. Knoxville (SA).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Presbyterian Col.
Detroit (A) vs. Cincinnati (N).
St. Louis (N) vs. Dallas (TL).
Chicago (N) vs. Birmingham (SA).
Boston (N) vs. Columbia.
Philadelphia (N) vs. Atlanta (SA).
Brooklyn (N) vs. Richmond (PL).

The "Where to Dine" and "Amusement" Groups of Advertisements which regularly appear on this page will be found on the Financial Page in this issue.

Sporting Around The Hub

Gallagher to Referee

CLIFF GALLAGHER, Harvard wrestling coach who also has been freshman football coach and in charge of the hurdlers, has added to his repertoire of ability. In the recent National Collegiate A. A. wrestling championships the former Kansas man officiated so impartially and fairly that he has been appointed to serve in the same capacity at the coming Olympic tryouts at Lehigh, April 16, 17 and 18.

With wrestling about to be greatly subdued financially at Harvard, Gallagher is scanning the college sports' field for bigger and better affiliations. Even in football the fellow is diversified, having played at Kansas State, and since then has learned all the Notre Dame tricks as well.

Cliff came to Harvard in the fall of 1929 and soon installed himself a popular favorite and holds a senior rating on the rapidly changing coaching staff. His brother, Ed Gallagher, coaches wrestling at Oklahoma Aggies and has contributed more wrestlers to Olympic teams than any other single coach in modern times. Politics have kept Ed from being Olympic wrestling coach.

Here and There

Six of the world's greatest table tennis players will be seen in action at the Boys' Club of Boston gym in Charlestown Thursday evening. . . . Most of the 1200 seats have been sold. . . . These experts need space comparable to that of a tennis court, frequently making "gets" 30 feet behind the table. . . . It is said that there are now over 500,000 table tennis players in the United States. . . . More than 25 countries were represented in the recent world championships. . . . Harvard opens its local baseball season with Northeastern Thursday and plays its first Intercollegiate League game against Columbia at Soldiers Field next Monday. . . . Boston University's baseball team swings into action against Tufts at Medford on Thursday.

Henigan Enters B. A. A. Marathon

Head Coach Pat Hanley of Boston University's football squad has announced that spring gridiron practice will be continued informally at the Bay State Road field instead of journeying out to Nickerson Field in Weston . . . Jimmy Henigan of the North Medford Club has sent in his entry for the B. A. A. Marathon to be run this year on April 20 . . . The entry list has gone over the 40 mark . . Two stars of the 1935 Cathedral Y. M. C. A. run, George Durgin and Hawk Zamparelli, have filed entries for the 1936 10-mile race to be held this coming Saturday . . . This is the last tuneup opportunity for the B. A. A. classic . . . At last M. I. T. has a new truck which will easily carry three shells to distant rowing meets without much danger of a mishap . . . In the past the old truck had a narrow set of wheels which would occasionally catch in a rut or trolley track.

Bob Quinn Returns to Boston

Bob Quinn, president of the Boston National League ball club, has returned to his desk at the National League park in Allston . . . Quinn and his staff are getting ready for the Bees-Red Sox series which will start on Friday afternoon . . . Quinn told newspapermen that he is confident the Bees will finish higher than seventh place . . . The first two games of the city series will be held at the Beehive and the third tilt at Fenway Park Sunday . . . The downtown ticket office—at Kennedy's, corner of Summer and Hawley Streets—was opened today . . . The regular league schedule will be started at Fenway Park a week from today.

Colonel Hammond In Hub With Major Imbry

Col. John S. Hammond, former president of the New York Rangers and stockholder in the New York Madison Square Gardens, and who has been named as a possible purchaser of the Boston Bruins, has been seen in Boston in company with Maj. James Imbry, New York broker and sports enthusiast.

Football at Brown

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7—Coach De Ormond (Tuss) McLaughry and his reorganized Brown football coaching staff called out the Brown football candidates for the spring drill today. Seventy-seven men are on the list that Coach McLaughry has assembled. Counting the number that will be lost to the spring sports teams, McLaughry hopes to work with a spring squad of about 50 men. Work will be conducted each day except Saturday, and the drill will extend for about a month. Denny E. Myers, the new varsity line coach, arrived in the city on April 1, and has been devoting his time to getting acquainted with the other coaches and the football men. Myers will take over the line coaching in the spring drill, and Mal Ball will be on hand to direct the ends. Myers coached the Yale varsity line for the last two years and is rated one of the finest line coaches in the country.

Cubs 1, Red Sox 0; Game Called

CADSDEN, Ala., April 7 (AP)—For the second time in as many days rain halted the Chicago Cubs yesterday, ending their tilt with the Boston Red Sox at the end of the first inning. The Cubs held a 1-0 lead at the time, achieved when Klein got on base on a fielder's choice and scored on Cronin's error of Stephenson's grounder.

Grid Clinic Draws Over 50

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 7—Fifty-four coaches of high and preparatory school football teams attended Adam Walsh's football clinic at Bowdoin College yesterday. A driving rain kept down the attendance.

C. C. N. Y. Reappoints Friedman

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—President Frederick B. Robertson of City College announced yesterday the reappointment of Benny Friedman as head football coach. Friedman's assistants will be Paul Riblett, former University of Pennsylvania end, and Eugene Berkowitz and Adolf Cooper, former City College players.

Japanese Riders Start 12,000-Mile Voyage to Berlin

TOKYO, April 7 (AP)—The march of the world's athletes on Berlin for this summer's Olympic games already has begun. A delegation which has the longest journey of all to make and is believed to be the first to get under way, already is en route.

It is the advance guard of Japan's equestrian team, headed by Capt. Baron Takeichi Nishi, the spectacular horseman who startled the world by winning the coveted prix des nations at Los Angeles four years ago.

Baron Nishi, who would trust care of his mounts to no one else, sailed recently from Kobe on a Hamburg-bound liner taking the eight horses to be used in Berlin by the Japanese team. He is accompanied by an army veterinarian and five army hostlers.

Traveling by the 12,000-mile sea route, via the Suez Canal, Baron Nishi and his charges will not reach Germany until the middle of May, which will give them 2½ months for acclimatization before the world contests.

Three other army officers, who will be Baron Nishi's team-mates will leave Japan April 15, traveling to Berlin by trans-Siberian rail. They are Maj. Seiichiro Otaki, Capt. Amanosuke Matsui and Lieut. Manabu Iwahashi. Another member of the team, Lieut. Hirotsugu Iwahami will leave later.

Higgins to Race Against Time In Harvard Carnival

John Higgins, national A. A. U. champion 220-yard breaststroke swimmer, will attempt to make a new American and world record in the Harvard swimming pool on Saturday night at 100 yards and 100 meters. The brilliant swimmer of the Olneyville Boys' Club yesterday accepted the invitation of Harold Ulen, coach of the Harvard swimming team, to race against time in that distance as one of the feature events of the water carnival for the benefit of the Olympic fund. Higgins, one of the greatest swimmers ever developed in New England and a sure member of the American Olympic team, made new American and national A. A. U. records at Chicago last week end, winning the national championship. There is no breaststroke swimmer available to extend him, so he will race against time.

Higgins is one of three swimmers from the Olneyville Club invited. Joseph Watmough, coach of the Olneyville Club, has notified Ulen that Mat Soltysiak, 100- and 200-yard freestyle swimmer, and Harold Stanhope, backstroke, also will take part.

Ulen also has announced with a great deal of satisfaction that Benny Santura and Leo O'Neil, one of the foremost comedy diving teams of the country, had accepted his invitation to take part in the event. They performed here three years ago and offered a riotous diving act.

Harvard Nine Faces Huskies Thursday

Harvard's varsity baseball team will open its home season on Thursday afternoon at Soldiers Field opposing the Northeastern nine, the game to start at 4 P. M.

Back from a spring recess trip during which two games were played, the Crimson squad worked yesterday in the Briggs Cage with Coach Fred Mitchell expressing satisfaction over the benefits of the trip, despite the two reverses suffered at the hands of Fordham and Temple.

When the Crimson squad reported yesterday Mitchell indicated that the infield of Al Colwell at first base, Frank Owen, second base, Tom Bilodeau, shortstop, and John Adzigian, third base, would start the game with Northeastern. This infield played in both the Fordham and Temple games. Golwell later on probably will do some pitching and Mitchell would like to use Frank Owen in the outfield, but for the time being he will remain at second base.

There will be two changes in the outfield for the Northeastern game. Braman Gibbs will continue to play in centerfield but George Tittmann will replace Jim Sullivan in right field. Ben Prouty, who did not make the spring trip, is due to start at left field in place of Mal McTernen.

Ed Ingalls, promising Harvard sophomore, is due to start his first varsity game at Soldiers Field in the opener against Northeastern. He has been the most consistent of the Harvard pitchers in the spring work and so far has fulfilled the promise which he showed a year ago as a freshman. Capt. Dick Maguire will catch him.

Opening against Harvard day after tomorrow, Coach Al McCoy is still undecided about five starting positions on his Northeastern varsity baseball nine. Capt. Edward McNamara is a fixture in center field. Sophomore Gordon Wright, a former Arlington High captain, is an almost certain starter behind the bat. John Norinkavich, Lowell sophomore, is the class of the shortstop candidates. Ira Habeshian, contender with Wright for catching duty will probably appear in left field as his hitting is too powerful to remain on the bench.

Lettermen Don Macklernan at first base and George Bennett, second baseman; opposed by sophomores Ralph McDonald and Frank Meehan, have not been aided by the weather in their fight to retain their regular jobs. In fact McDonald looks so good to McCoy that Bennett may be shifted to the outfield. Some of the pressure on Macklernan will be relieved, however, as fast as Meehan acquires mound skill. McCoy working on the latter as a possible starting pitcher before midseason men the Huskies will be called upon to play a stretch of 11 games in 19 days.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 4, St. Paul 1.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

How to Clean Up Hockey

ONE of the most interesting aftermaths of the recent Toronto-Boston hockey playoff at Toronto in the National Hockey League Stanley Cup series was the announcement made by Charles W. Adams, president of the Bruins, that he has written to Frank Calder, president of the N. H. L., protesting against the way the game was handled and asking for an explanation. That Mr. Adams has plenty of grounds for protesting cannot be questioned, and he certainly has a perfect right to take the matter up with the head of the league. I have always had a very high opinion of Mr. Adams and what he has done for professional hockey, and it is my hope that the Bruin owner will go through with the question, as professional hockey is now at about as low an ebb in the estimation of real hockey fans as it can get and still rank as a major sport.

International
Frank Calder

The Answer to the Situation

If Mr. Adams is really seeking an answer to the situation with a desire to cleaning things up and putting N. H. L. affairs on a sound basis, he will have to get a majority of the other club owners to act with him, as an entirely new lineup is going to be needed. In the first place, a man entirely independent of the whims of the individual club owners must be put in charge of hockey and given full authority to run the sport properly. To this man must be delegated the selection of all game officials with the understanding that he shall give them his entire backing so long as they conduct the games according to the rules. He must also be given authority to inflict penalties on players, club owners, managers and officials, and his word must be law in this respect.

Present System a Failure

The present system of having the president of the league handle the affairs of the game has not, and cannot, under the present lineup, be satisfactory. Depending on the support of the club owners, he has had to watch his step, as it were, and has not been free to hand out the penalties which should and must be handed out if the offenses are to be adequately punished and prevented in future. As it is now, to offend an owner is to lose his support and endanger his presidency. If the organization is to leave it to its own president to handle its affairs, then it must vote him into office for a long term of years and give him a contract that cannot be abrogated. If Mr. Adams can bring this about, he will have done a great service to the game for which he has done so much in the past.

Owners Must Vote for Reforms

The trouble at Toronto was not just something that happened as a result of the series between these two teams. It was the result of an accumulation of objectionable features which have been happening during the last few years. Lack of enforcement of rules, allowing the players to act in an unsportsmanlike manner, allowing some of the spectators to become unruly and obnoxious to the real hockey fans who were present, and not insisting that the officials handle the games under a strict interpretation of the rules, irrespective of whether these rulings affected the home team or the visitors, have been going on for a long time. The Toronto exhibition, however, due probably to its importance as a playoff game, seemed to attract more attention and disgust than have previous games in which conditions were just as bad if not even worse. And the owners of all of the clubs have themselves to thank for all this.

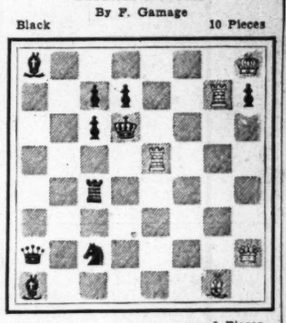
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1815

By F. Gamage

Black 10 Pieces



White 5 Pieces

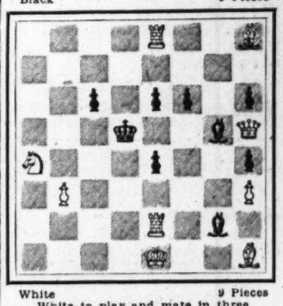
White to play and mate in two

(First prize, Tidskrift for Schack, September, 1914. The composer is well known in American composing circles.)

Problem No. 1816

By T. C. Wenzl

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Honor prize problem, March Chess Review. The composer is a youthful New Jerseyite.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1813. B-K8
No. 1814. 1. P-Q7 PxP
2. P-Q8(R) —
1. — PxB
2. P-Q8(B) —
1. — K-Q3
2. P-Q8(Kt) —
1. — other
2. P-Q8(Q) —

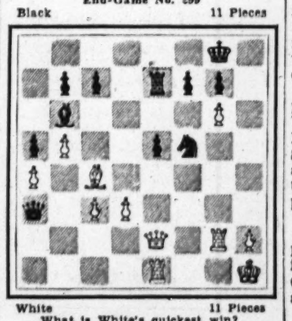
End-Game No. 298. White wins: 1 KtxP, Kt-K2; 2 KtxKt, QxQ; 3 Kt-B6ch, K-B; 4 BxKt mate.

End-Game

In this position, from Sterk-Marshall, Pityan, 1912, White is able to force a quick win.

End-Game No. 299

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

What is White's quickest win?

Here is a game from the Paris championship, played last November. The ultimate winner was N. Rossolimo, with 13½ points. Few of the players have French names. In the game below, for example, the white player is Italian, whereas the black player is Russian.

Queen's Pawn Game

Romi White	Znosko-Borowski Black	Romi White	Znosko-Borowski Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-Kt3	K-B2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-R4	Kt-Q3
3 B-B4	P-K3	24 P-K4	P-Kt4(a)
4 P-K3	P-B4	25 KPxP!	PxKt
5 QKt-Q2	Kt-B3	26 RxBP	Q-Q
6 P-B3	B-Q3	27 Q-Kt8	R-K2
7 BxB	QxB	28 RxKt	Q-B2
8 B-Kt5	P-QR3	29 QxQ	RxQ
9 BxKtch	PxB	30 R-Kt6	PxP
10 Castles	Castles	31 PxP	P-QR4
11 R-K	R-Kt	32 P-Q6	R-R2
12 Q-B2	P-R3	33 P-QR4	B-B4
13 Kt-K5	P-B5	34 P-B3	R-R
14 P-QKt3	PxP	35 K-B2	K-Kt3
15 Kt(Q2)xP	Kt-K	36 P-Q7	K-B2
16 Kt-B5	P-B3	37 K-K3	K-K2
17 Kt-Kt6	R-B2	38 K-B4	B-B7(b)
18 QR-Kt	RxR	39 P-Q5	R-Q
19 RxR	P-K4	40 P-Q6ch	K-B2
20 P-KR3	R-R2	41 R-B8	Resigns
21 R-Kt6	Q-B2		

(a) 24 . . . Kt-B5 would stop the combination which follows. In any case, however, White remains with the better game.

(b) If 38 . . . BxP; 40 R-Kt7, and, after wholesale exchanges, White wins with ease.

Nimzowitsch's Variation of the French Defense forms the subject matter of Lesson VII of "A Course in the Elements of Modern Chess Strategy." The authors, Matthew Green and Fred Reinfeld, begin with discussing the enduring popularity of this defense among leading exponents of the game, and then give an exceptionally clear résumé of strategical concepts behind Nimzowitsch's attempt to refute the defense. The game below illustrates how White may command the center by combinative means: uncertain but exciting. It was played by correspondence in 1934. Staalda is an Italian. Keres is a promising young master.

French Defense

Staalda White	Keres Black	Staalda White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	16 QxP	B-Q2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 KR-Kch	K-B
3 P-K5	P-QB4	18 R-K5	B-K2
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 Q-Q4	B-KB3
5 PxP	BxP	20 Q-Kt4ch	K-B2
6 B-Q3	Q-B2	21 Kt-Q5	Q-Q
7 B-KB4	KKt-K2	22 KtxB	QxKt(c)
8 Castles	Kt-Kt3	23 R-Q	B-K3
9 B-Kt3	KKtxP	24 QxPch	K-Kt3
10 KtxKt	KtxKt	25 R-Q6	QR-K
11 Kt-B3	P-B3	26 P-KKt4	PxP
12 BxKt	QxB	27 Q-Kt5	K-R3
13 K-R	Q-B2	28 R(K5)xB	
14 P-B4	P-B4(a)		Resigns(d)
15 BxP	PxB(b)		

(a) Black should have prevented the following sacrifice with 14 . . Castles; 15 P-B5, Q-B2.

(b) There is really nothing better, for if 15 . . . Castles; 16 B-Q3, RxP; 17 Q-R5!

(c) Black should have contented himself with a draw by 22 . . . PxKt; 23 Q-Kt3ch, K-B; 24 Q-R3ch, etc. Now White obtains a terrific attack.

(d) For if 28 . . . RxR; 29 RxR, QxR; 30 Q-Kt5 mate.

Notes condensed from Lesson VII, "A Course in the Elements of Modern Chess Strategy."

Over the Net

By the Associated Press

Houston, Texas, April 7

SEND the word along to Fred Perry that the American whose racket beat England's No. 1 has a hunch the United States will regain the Davis Cup.

"This can easily be our year to regain the cup," lanky Wilmer Allison observed yesterday as he rested after a golf round with John Van Ryn, his tennis doubles partner, and two friends.

A brisk wind which postponed the finals of the River Oaks tennis tournament gave him a chance to map strategy for his team's combat with Mexico in the opening round of Davis Cup competition.

Allison, the nation's No. 1 ranking player in 1935, is captain of the United States squad which will meet Mexico here Friday, Saturday and Sunday. Experts regard the matches as little more than a warm-up for the tilt with Australia at Philadelphia in May.

Said Allison:

"If we can get by Australia, our prospects will be excellent. As I see it now, Australia, the United States, Great Britain and Germany have about an equal chance."

Bryan Grant, Atlanta's mighty mite who will meet Allison today in the River Oaks finals, echoed these sentiments:

"We will be keenly disappointed if we don't clinch the matches against Mexico before the final day," he said.

"I have been playing plenty of tennis and my game appears to be about as good as it ever is. Don Budge, who won his singles match against Mexico last year, has been sweeping through the tournaments in California and his play in the doubles here gives him a chance to get adjusted to the clay courts."

Allison has indicated he would let Grant and Budge carry the entire singles burden against Mexico, with Van Ryn and himself confining activities to the doubles.

Horton Smith Wins Augusta National In Brilliant Finish

AUGUSTA, Ga., April 7 (AP)—The sensational finish of Horton Smith, the "Joplin Ghost," in coming from far back to overtake the all-star field in the third Augusta national invitation golf tournament gave the lanky Missouri professional a good boost today along the money-winning trail of 1936.

By triumphing over the nation's leading club-swingers in a rousing rally down the home stretch of the 72-hole medal race, the blond, curly-haired sharpshooter of 28 years added $1500 to previous earnings.

Playing in a windy cloudburst that caught most of the professionals on the last 18 holes and so flooded the course that some protested conditions, Smith, winner of the inaugural tournament in 1934, caught up with "Light Horse Harry" Cooper of Chicago, the pace-setter for three rounds, and overhauled him in a stretch drive.

Horton Smith, Chicago	145	68	72	285
Harry Cooper, Chicago	139	71	76	286
Gene Sarazan, Brookfield Center, Conn.	145	72	72	287
Paul Runyan, White Plains	145	70	75	290
Bobby Cruickshank, Richmond, Va	144	74	72	290
Ray Mangrum, Pittsburgh	149	68	76	293
Ky Laffoon, Chicago	145	75	73	293
Ed Dudley, Augusta, Ga.	150	70	73	293
*John Dawson, Chicago	147	70	77	294
Henry Picard, Hersey, Penna.	147	74	73	294
Denny Shute, Boston	144	75	77	296
Walter Hagen, Detroit	151	73	72	296
Wiffy Cox, Washington	151	75	72	298
Byron Nelson, Texarkana, Ark	147	77	74	298
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J.	147	77	75	288
Orville White, Chicago	151	77	71	299
JimmyThomson, Shawnee-on-Delaware	154	71	74	299
Al Espinosa, Mexico City, D.F.	145	75	79	299
Harold McSpaden, Boston	152	71	76	299
Tommy Armour, Chicago	153	72	75	300
Craig Wood, New York	155	69	76	300
Sam Parks Jr. Pittsburgh	151	72	77	300
Lawson Little Jr. San Fran.	150	73	77	300
Chick Chin, Japan	150	71	79	300
Johnny Revolta, Chicago	149	76	76	301
Billy Burke, Cleveland	151	74	79	304
Torchy Toda, Japan	155	75	75	305
Joe Kirkwood, Chicago	157	73	75	305
Al Watrous, Chicago	154	73	78	305
Johnny Farrell, Short Hills	153	74	78	305
Bobby Jones, Atlanta	156	73	77	306
Jules Huot Quebec, Can.	159	75	77	311
*Johnny Goodman, Omaha	161	79	75	315

*Indicates amateur.

Sliceproof Mashie, Old Tin Cup Start Golf Museum in New York

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Starting with a nonsliceable mashie and an old tin cup, the United States Golf Association began yesterday looking for exhibits for a golf museum and admitted that they might even accept clubs like, say, Boby Jones's "Calamity Jane."

There was also some talk about Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd's famous goose-necked mashie, "Thomas," and "Thomas's little sister, "Stella," a putter, to say nothing of Lawson Little's driver and Tommy Armour's deadly "Oakmont niblic."

But Joe Dey, executive secretary of the association, said that famous clubs would form only a small part of the museum. Mainly, it will show the development of the golf club from leather faces to chromium plate.

The association has written to all members suggesting a great national golf shop spring cleaning, and any sticks which have survived for any considerable time will be gladly received. The association is not offering to pay for these pieces.

To supplement the "freak clubs" section of the museum, it was indicated that the association will in the future keep all clubs sent to it for approval by inventors.

A library of books and photographs will also be added. Co-operation in filling both this and the museum will be sought from the Royal and Ancient Golf Association at St. Andrews.

The best golf museum in the country today is owned by the James River Country Club at Newport News, Va. John Campbell, curator of this museum, has offered his support to George W. Blossom, chairman of the U. S. G. A.'s implements and ball committee, who is in charge of the project.

York Withdraws From Washington

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., April 7—John S. York, stroke of the University of Washington varsity crew last year, has withdrawn from the university.

Stanley Cup Play Continues Tonight

DETROIT, April 7 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs, one down to Detroit in the struggle for hockey's Stanley Cup, were primed today to "skate even with those Wings"—Manager Conny Smythe's order for tonight's game, second of the series.

On the other hand, the Wings, whose fast breaking whipped the Leafs, 3 to 1, Sunday night in the five-game series opener, figured on stopping Charley Conacher again and breezing in for two straight before shipping off for Toronto.

Manager Jack Adams of the Wings secreted his strategy, but there was little doubt he would assign someone again to the sole task of sticking close to Conacher, Toronto's blazing gun, which the veteran Herb Lewis, sacrificing much of his own acknowledged offensive power, silenced Sunday night and who may draw the job again tonight. Experts gave Lewis a heavy share of the credit for the Wings' victory.

During the regular season Toronto and Detroit split six games, each winning two and tying two, a situation which gave supporters of the Leafs encouragement in the idea that it will be all square again after tonight.

"If we lose tonight, I won't have any excuse," said Manager Smythe, "but Sunday we just couldn't get back to our normal skating stride."

Eli Practice Retarded

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 7 (AP)—Head Coach Raymond W. (Ducky) Pond greeted approximately 50 candidates for Yale's 1936 football team yesterday as a five-weeks spring practice period was begun. A driving rain which stopped only a few hours before the squad reported kept the number of candidates down and limited the workout. More candidates are expected today. Capt. Larry Kelley of Williamsport, Penna., end, led the group through a spirited session. Kelley, who is the regular first baseman on the varsity nine, said he planned to devote as much time as possible with the football squad whenever the drills didn't conflict with the baseball schedules.

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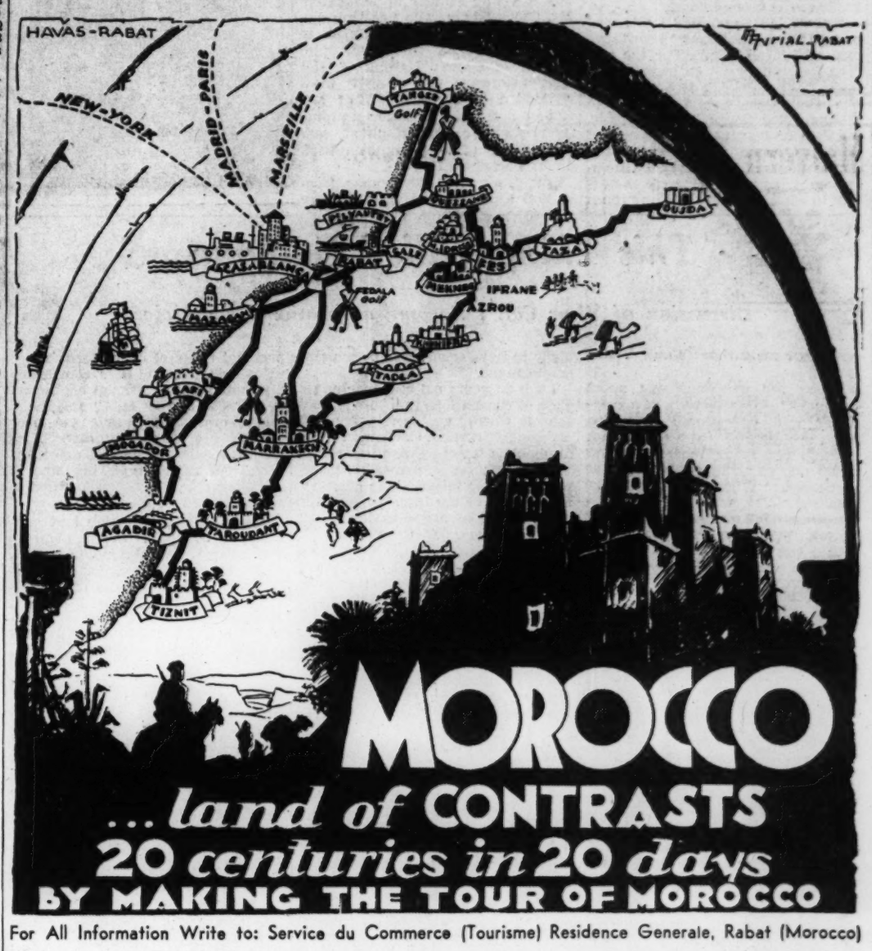

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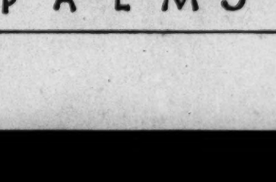

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The Dogs of Shere

THE great thing about going to Shere is that you don't have to take a dog.

Shere is a Surrey village which has just the right village street, inn, spreading chestnut tree (I think it's chestnut), aged church, forge, cottages and stream with ducks. And it is fairly easily reached from London. Therefore, it also has fame.

Still, I maintain that the most remarkable thing about it is that you needn't take a dog. One will be supplied—if required—on arrival.

* * *

ELISABETH AND I were first introduced to the individualism of the dogs of Shere one early summer morning. Having risen at, or near, dawn and urged an ancient (but honorable) motor car from the heart of London to the edge of the North Downs by eight o'clock, we had paused for breakfast by one of the grandest views in England and then run gently down into Shere. We pulled up by the little trout stream which bisects the place and is called the Tillingbourne—a name like the sound of small waterfalls—and got out. For one must walk about in Shere, not just drive through it.

Round the corner there came a little girl pushing a rather worn, black perambulator. In this, and mostly hidden by a coverlet, was a black and white dog. Its head lay languidly against one end of the pram', the coverlet being pulled up well under its chin, and it regarded us out of one limpid, dark blue eye with, we thought, a slightly precious air. It was self-conscious, that is to say, but not in the least embarrassed.

The little girl said she took it out every morning in this way and that its name was Daisy.

* * *

WE DID NOT see Shere again till December, when we found ourselves staying less than a mile distant. On the first morning of our holiday, we took the dog of the house and went for a walk. Passing through Shere, and at the identical spot where we had seen "Daisy" in June, we were suddenly joined by something which, from a moving car and in a half light, you might have called a Red Setter. It was a heavy dog, with immensely long legs, and it sprawled about like a two-day-old colt.

It asked nothing of us but that we should share its amiability and suffer its companionship. It refused to be annoyed by the truculence of the house dog and suffered itself to be chased endlessly by that small and woolly creature. In fact, it seemed to be taking pains to amuse our dog. It seemed to take for granted the fact that we were all going to spend the rest of our lives together, and looked really hurt when I chased it out of the garden for the fifth time on our return for lunch.

Two days later Elisabeth and I decided on a longer walk and started off on our own. We had to go through Shere and, outside the White Horse, were met by what a biased person—say the owner of the dog—might have called an Irish terrier.

Its mentality puzzled me. There it was, desperately keen on country pursuits, as its subsequent conduct showed, and with all Surrey surrounding it any day of the week; and yet it had to hang about in the village until some likely person arrived to take it for a walk. Once we were started, it took little notice of us, but seemed to follow an endless and complicated line of its own up and down the steep banks of the road or by the far side of the bordering hedgerows. When we reached a mansion marked on the map as Hound House, and with stone animals suitable to the name crouched on pillars at the entrance, our dog made desperate efforts to get us inside. Shortly after this, it faded from sight in a large thicket we had to go through and we saw it no more.

That's the best of these Shere dogs. You don't have to spend a lot of time calling and waiting when they lose you.

Several days later, we took an evening stroll. We had something to buy in the village and our Irish friend appeared, sniffed my hand and decided to come along. Our walk this time took us up and through the steep beech woods on the escarpment of the North Down which overhangs the village. The dog was soon lost to sight and only appeared at irregular intervals, till at last we thought he'd gone for good again.

Then, having followed a track through the woods, we found ourselves, in the December sunset, walking furtively but unavoidably across the gardens at the rear of a large (and possibly ducal) mansion. To have turned back would have involved going a long way round. The main road was almost in sight. It was just at the most difficult moment, when we had to come within full sight of the windows and reveal our unpardonable trespass to scandalized (and possibly ducal) eyes, when our unutterably casual and disreputable dog arrived. A dog, mark you and not even on a lead. And what of His Grace's pheasants?

At this point the dog lay down comfortably on its side in a puddle in the drive and had a drink. Then it slowly got up, yawned and solemnly lay down again in the same puddle on its other side. I am not making this up. Elisabeth saw it, too. One almost felt that it needed only a hand-mirror and a comb to complete the caricature of beauty at ease.

* * *

SHORTLY AFTER SUNRISE the next morning, we were wakened by our friend barking. It had apparently spent the night outside the house and a lot of telephoning had to be done with Shere before the rightful owner was found.

On the last day of our holiday, we were again joined in our farewell walk by our original long-legged, would-be Red Setter. Again he was hard to part with. That's the way with these Shere dogs. You want a country walk with a dog and they see you get one. You don't have to travel them, feed them, bath them afterwards nor even buy a dog license. You just arrive and they come.

But the difficulty is that they won't go.

A. I.

By Courtesy of the Carl Fischer Art Gallery, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"ZERO WEATHER," *by Reginald G. Brundrit, A. R. A.*

OF DOUBLE interest is this painting, "Zero Weather," by the English artist, Reginald G. Brundrit, A. R. A. Those who have had the opportunity of studying it at the Carl Fischer gallery, New York City, have been struck by the painter's command of color appearances and inter-reactions. The stretch of water is a refracting area, with the dark stream taking on surface variations of tone as they are reflected from the trees, the snowy banks, and the sky. Yet that water has a completely realized value when the picture is reproduced in black and white, taking its place with the other lights and darks in a compositional scheme that is satisfying in its balance of verticals and horizontals, its relieving diagonals, its gradations of grays, and its minor feathery accents which form such pleasant contrasts with the passages of black or near-black.

Looking Down

FIGURES that move fantastic in top-heavy shapes
From far below the window of the fourteenth floor—
Some of you are men, some of you are women,
Some, perhaps, are dogs—though each is but a line or dot of gray and brown!

And all the feet—what infinite variety of pacing rhythm:
Slow, methodical, and patient feet; irritable, small and nipping feet
That peck the pavement like revengeful beaks;
And feet with purpose—solid, steady, firm,
Making a clean-cut wedge to part the throng.

No sound, no echo carries upward to the fourteenth floor,
But rhythm has no need of such dull proof;
Forward, backward, forward in a never-ceasing urge—
And sunlight intermingles, and the pale mauve wash of rain.

VIRGINIA GRILLEY

Learning to Pray

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE first chapter of the textbook of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, is entitled "Prayer." To acquire a working knowledge of this Science and to prove the truths of real being, one must learn how to pray aright. To pray with the spirit and with the understanding also, as taught in this chapter, is a great need of mankind.

The world in general has a very confused sense of prayer. Hence the trembling requests, the tearful pleadings, and the many disappointments of unanswered prayer, which have led some individuals to doubt the benefit of praying, and thus to neglect it. The Psalmist sang (Psalms 55:17), "Evening, and morning, and at noon, will I pray, and cry aloud: and he shall hear my voice."

History is full of instances of protection, guidance, happiness, wisdom, success, health, and supply realized through righteous prayer. Christ Jesus fed the hungry, healed the sick and sinning, and raised the dead through prayer—unceasing communion with his Father. He knew God to be All-in-all; all-loving, all-knowing, and all-acting divine Principle. He understood Him to be unchanging, impartial Love, tenderly caring for every one of His children and eternally supplying them with all good. Our Master turned instinctively to God. With absolute confidence in His ever-watchful care, Christ Jesus could thank Him that his prayer was already answered, and that the blessing he sought for himself or others was at hand. He said (John 11:42), "I knew that thou hearest me always."

Have world-weary, anxious ones sometimes thought that the heavenly Father does not hear prayer? Let them learn that unanswered prayer is due to ignorance of the nature of God and man's relation to Him. This ignorance causes one to pray amiss. Doubt as to whether He knows what one needs, whether He can supply it, and whether He is willing to do so, vanishes when one becomes acquainted with the loving Father-Mother God, "to whom each need of man is always known and by whom it will be supplied," as Mrs. Eddy says in Science and Health (p. 7).

When we begin to realize the real man's oneness with God, divine Mind, we pray more intelligently, for we know better what to ask and how to approach Him. We know that our essential need is not for the satisfaction of material desires, but for a better understanding of Life, Truth, and Love—for spiritual refreshment and inspiration. We all must learn to reach out for the abundant inheritance that is ours. We make room for it by banishing from our consciousness mistaken trust in human ways and means. As doubt, fear, and worry are driven out, joy, confidence, and gladness take their place. All manifestation to the contrary notwithstanding, we possess all good now, because as God's children we can lack nothing good. The realization of this fact is the answer to our prayer and brings "signs following."

True prayer is letting God talk to us rather than attempting to tell Him what we wish He would do for us. It is listening for His voice, being grateful continually for the supply of our need, loving more unselfishly, purifying our desires and motives. In short, the spirit of our prayer is shown in our daily living. We are taught in Christian Science to shut the door to thoughts of lack, sickness, or any other inharmonious, unhappy condition, and to enter into the quiet sanctuary of meditation on the greatness of the Father's loving-kindness. As we seek "first" the kingdom of God" the supply for our every human need will be added. Honest, sincere communion with God opens our consciousness to joyous expectancy. It fits us to receive the spiritual ideas which God imparts.

Mrs. Eddy tells us that angels are spiritual ideas. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) she writes: "God gives you His spiritual ideas, and in turn, they give you daily supplies. Never ask for tomorrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment. What a glorious inheritance is given to us through the understanding of omnipresent Love!"

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

Beten lernen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DAS erste Kapitel des Lehrbuchs der Christlichen Wissenschaft, „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy, hat die Überschrift „Gebet". Um eine brauchbare Kenntnis dieser Wissenschaft zu erwerben und die Wahrheiten des wirklichen Seins zu beweisen, muß man recht beten lernen. Was der Menschheit sehr not tut, ist, mit dem Geist und auch mit dem Verständnis zu beten, wie es in diesem Kapitel gelehrt ist.

Die Welt im allgemeinen hat eine sehr verworrene Auffassung von Gebet. Daher die zaghaften Bitten, das kummervolle Flehen und die vielen Enttäuschungen nicht erhörten Gebets, was manche Menschen veranlaßt hat, den Segen des Betens zu bezweifeln und es daher zu vernachlässigen. Der Psalmist sang (Ps. 55, 18): „Des Abends, Morgens und Mittags will ich klagen und heulen, so wird er meine Stimme hören".

Die Geschichte berichtet viele Fälle des Schutzes, der Führung, der Freudigkeit, der Weisheit, des Erfolgs, der Gesundheit und der Versorgung als Folge rechten Gebets. Christus Jesus speiste die Hungrigen, heilte die Kranken und die Sünder und weckte die Toten auf durch Gebet—durch unaufhörliche Gemeinschaft mit seinem Vater. Er wußte, daß Gott das All in allem, das all-liebende, allwissende und allwirkende göttliche Prinzip ist. Er verstand, daß Gott die unveränderliche, unparteiische Liebe ist, die liebreich über allen Seinen Kindern wacht und sie auf ewig mit allem Guten versorgt. Unser Meister wandte sich naturgemäß an Gott. Mit unbedingtem Vertrauen auf Gottes stets wachsame Fürsorge konnte Christus Jesus Gott danken, daß sein Gebet schon erhört war, und daß der Segen, den er für sich oder andere erbat, schon gegenwärtig war. Er sagte (Joh. 11, 42): „Ich weiß, daß du mich allezeit hörest".

Haben weltmüde Bekümmerte zuweilen gedacht, daß der himmlische Vater kein Gebet erhöre? Sie sollten verstehen lernen, daß nicht erhörtes Gebet die Folge von Unkenntnis des Wesens Gottes und der Beziehung des Menschen zu Ihm ist. Diese Unkenntnis läßt uns falsch beten. Der Zweifel, ob Er weiß, was wir brauchen, ob Er es geben kann und ob Er dazu bereit ist, vergeht, wenn man den liebenden Vater-Mutter-Gott kennen lernt, „dem stets jedes Bedürfnis des Menschen bekannt ist, und von dem es auch befriedigt werden wird", wie Mrs. Eddy in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 7) schreibt.

Wenn wir des wirklichen Menschen Einssein mit Gott, dem göttlichen Gemüt, zu erkennen beginnen, beten wir verständnisvoller; denn wir wissen besser, um was wir bitten und wie wir uns Ihm nähern müssen. Wir wissen, daß unser Hauptbedürfnis nicht die Befriedigung materieller Wünsche ist, sondern ein besseres Verständnis des Lebens, der Wahrheit und der Liebe—geistige Erfrischung und Erleuchtung. Wir alle müssen lernen, von unserem reichen Erbe Besitz zu ergreifen. Wir machen ihm dadurch Platz, daß wir das falsche Vertrauen auf menschliche Mittel und Wege aus unserem Bewußtsein verbannen. Wenn Zweifel, Furcht und Sorge ausgetrieben werden, nehmen Freude, Zuversicht und Frohsinn ihren Platz ein. Trotz aller gegenteiligen Kundwerdung besitzen wir jetzt alles Gute, weil uns als Gottes Kindern nichts Gutes fehlen kann. Die Erkenntnis dieser Tatsache ist die Erhörung unseres Gebets und bringt die „mitfolgenden Zeichen".

Wahres Gebet heißt, Gott zu uns sprechen lassen, anstatt zu versuchen, Ihm zu sagen, was wir wollen, daß Er für uns tun soll. Es heißt auf Seine Stimme hören, unaufhörlich für die Befriedigung unseres Bedürfnisses dankbar sein, selbstloser lieben, unsere Wünsche und Beweggründe läutern. Kurz, der Geist unseres Gebets kommt in unserem täglichen Leben zum Ausdruck. Die Christliche Wissenschaft lehrt uns, Mangel- und Krankheitsgedanken und anderen unharmonischen, unerfreulichen Zuständen die Tür zu verschließen und in das stille Heiligtum des Nachdenkens über die Größe der liebevollen Fürsorge des Vaters zu gehen. Wenn wir „am ersten nach dem Reich Gottes" trachten, wird uns alles zur Befriedigung aller unserer menschlichen Bedürfnisse Nötige zufallen. Ehrliche, aufrichtige Gemeinschaft mit Gott erfüllt unser Bewußtsein mit freudiger Erwartung. Es macht uns für die geistigen Ideen, die Gott mitteilt, empfänglich.

Mrs. Eddy sagt uns, daß Engel geistige Ideen sind. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 307) schreibt sie: „Gott gibt dir Seine geistigen Ideen, und diese wiederum geben dir, was du täglich brauchst. Bitte nie für morgen; es genügt, daß die göttliche Liebe eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe ist, und wenn du wartest, ohne zu zweifeln, wirst du jeden Augenblick alles haben, was du brauchst. Welch herrliches Erbe uns doch durch das Verständnis der allgegenwärtigen Liebe gegeben ist!"

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Changing Night

THE valley of the sky was lit
with a star like a window-light;
the hound of wind pawed at the trees
and the orchard was in flight—

the apple-blossoms blew east, blew west;
and young grass cowered close
to the hillside's dimly-petalled breast.
The throat of tumult rose

to a baying cry—but the rain swept past,
and the star-cloud conquered storm,
and slight leaves broke from the dampened twigs,
and the night turned clear and warm.

FRANCES FROST

Dr. Beebe in a Himalayan Glade

THE day was a brilliant one in early spring and the air was cool with the tang of the mid-Himalayas, but although it was high noon, scarcely a ray of sunlight penetrated to where I lay upon the floor of the jungle. . . .

My great boulder jutted out from the jungle floor, lichen-painted and moss-softened and forever shadowed by the dense foliage overhead. Before me seven great oaks encircled a little sombre glade, all leaning slightly toward one another as if to meet in intimate, solemn conclave. A checkering of twilight sifted through their green, swaying curtains, and now and then a shining drop of moisture fell from some moss stalactite, glistened for a moment as it passed through a ray of light, and silently vanished as it struck the sponge-like carpet of the glade. . . .

There reached my ears the indistinct murmur of wind through moss, and following a sudden shower of drops from the saturated foliage, there came through the glade billow after billow of cloud, faintly veiling the jungle vista with blue. It had come down the valley from the snows high overhead. From the glaciers it brought a cold, humid chill, but on its way hither it swept through the higher forests of magnolias, and from the great swaying blossoms on the mountain sides a mile or more above me, many miles distant, it gleaned a burden of perfume, and now the air of the glade was filled with the sweetness.

As quickly as it came, the chill wind passed, the clouds sifted onward through the waving moss and the sun shone out, bringing a new wave of warmth from the valley below which penetrated even to my damp couch. . . .

A dainty green-backed titmouse flew to a twig on a level with my eye and, filled with the joy of spring, burst into song. He raised his crest, threw back his head and shouted *cheep-a! cheep-a! cheep-a! cheep-a!* again and again. No answer came, but he did not lose heart. He had another song in his humble repertoire, and suddenly he changed to a high, metallic *heep-heep! heep-heep! heep-heep!* trembling with emotion the while. Surely if any lady titmouse was within hearing, she could not fail to be moved by this magnum opus. Far away among the foliage many small birds were twittering and some distant note seemed to carry a meaning to him, for after a moment of listening he was off like a shot.

Then two more Himalayan lives touched mine for a moment of time, to diverge forever almost at once—and two as different as I could imagine. A yellow-backed sunbird appeared before me, as suddenly as if from the clear air, as beautifully as if from some unknown fairyland. Perched in a glow of sunlight almost within arm's reach, the feathered atom was ablaze with metallic color. From its beak to its toe one's eye registered successively green, maroon, olive, bright yellow, green and black, while its breast was of brightest lemon stained with crimson. A shuffling among the ferns drew my eyes away and slowly there lumbered past, seen dimly beyond one side of the glade, a half-grown bear. The black beast made no commotion, pushing quietly through the underbrush and soon passing from view. When I looked back the sunbird, too, had vanished.

The rest of the afternoon passed quietly, although once I had a thrill when two deer came close to me and crossed the glade, with many stops for a nibble at fern-top or moss. One was rufous, one was brown, a sambur doe and nearly grown fawn. Their eyes were lustrous even in this dim light.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Jungle Pheasants." (New York: Putnam.)

Over Randbøll Heath

DEEP in the heart of Jutland lies Randbøll Heath. It is an undiscovered part of the world even to many Danes, although the railway and automobile have now made it accessible. It is no longer the adventure that it used to be to visit Randbøll. In an earlier period this part of Denmark was a portion of a large forest, where Danish pigs were partly fed on the acorns that fell from the oaks. The King needed oak for his vessels and his subjects needed it for their houses and their fuel, so by the end of the fifteenth century there was scarcely a forest left in this part of Denmark. Farther west, toward the coast, in the direction where the Heath Society has been at work, trunks of trees are to be found in the marsh ground where turf is dug for fuel, the neat little piles of cut blocks being seen drying in the sun.

The undulating heath sweeps westward, alternating its patches of cross-leaved heather with knolls, hollows and rolling folds full of purple tones. Then there are open tracks, dappled with thistles which toss their down with every zephyr; here and there are the wiry stems of the harebell, their dainty bells of blue poised above the purple. Belts of conifers, low, rugged and dark, form a background, while silvery white sandy paths thread their way across the heath, and white signposts point the white heath road with its purple border of heather.

The Concert Begins

A SWISH of silks down the aisle. Gleaming patent leather keeps easy stride beside the tripping of high heels. Soft thudding steps culminate in the banging of chair seats and the bumping of chair backs as elbows, thrusting free of wraps, push and prod them. Small bags snap, like angry little turtles, as feminine perquisites flash and disappear. Through the murmuring of many voices, programs crackle.

Now a new sound penetrates the clamor of the gathering crowd. On the stage black figures have appeared on the semicircular staging and are raptly tuning their instruments. Stray notes escape into space and go wailing off unheeded. More notes come to take their places and call back and forth to one another, sharply, stridently, as through competition the excitement grows. A series of sounds, many-toned, insistent, strive to out-voice the buzz of many tongues.

A gong sounds! It jangles through the hall, stifling the little noises to silence—the silence of expectancy, strained, alert, eager.

Quite suddenly the stage claims attention. The great gold cylinders of organ pipes gleam roundly, and the harp high to the right of the stage catches their brilliance, gleaming yet more delicately beneath them. The black-clad figures of the players are massed on the semicircle of seats on the stage, up through the center of which soars the wing of the grand piano, a black sail driven before the puffs of sound that have been gathering force all around it.

Audience and players now are waiting.

Suddenly a door upstage admits two more black-clad figures. One, the figure of a tall, graceful woman in black velvet, the burnished gold of whose hair captures the light, is followed by that of the conductor, whose loping step quickens to keep up with his guest artist. The bright sheaf of her gold scarf trails softly over the edge of the piano, as she accepts the seat to which the conductor has escorted her. Applause acknowledged, they smile their readiness to each other.

The conductor plants his feet squarely apart, raises his baton, and the orchestra begins the accompaniment. With a rush of chords, the pianist has joined them. The conductor urges from his first violins their sweetness of tone and beckons to the brasses with his baton.

The concert begins.

H. C.

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500,000 to Get Closed Banks' Dividend; Fin Com Hits Mayor on Split Contracts

Boston News Today

RFC to Settle Up Closed Banks

Tangled affairs of some 50 closed state banks in New England neared denouement today as Joseph P. Carney, regional head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced he has been authorized to immediately take up remaining assets of closed banks, pay final dividends to depositors within six weeks and terminate receiverships.

Despite tragic elements involved in the bank closures this development promised some measure of a happy ending to the 500,000 persons who still have funds in the closed institutions.

The RFC plan means that the federal agency will take over remaining assets and give receivers cash for them. This cash will be used to pay final dividends to depositors and wind up affairs of the banks. Besides giving depositors funds immediately this plan, Mr. Carney pointed out, should mean they will receive larger payments because all the assets of the banks can be handled by one office, eliminating expense of receivers.

This point elicited the statement from Mr. Carney that whereas banks in all of the other five New England states have signified their intention of availing themselves of the new RFC offer, not a single Massachusetts bank had so signified today. However, Henry Pierce, bank commissioner, conferred with Mr. Carney late today and it was presumed that he would consider the RFC proposition following the meeting.

There are 18 banks now in receivership in Massachusetts. Mr. Pierce says that in several of these banks virtually all that can be realized already has been received.

* * *

On Jan. 30, 1935, Governor Curley publicly criticized what he termed "unconscionably high fees" paid to liquidating agents of closed state banks. He cited figures, running back to 1920, showing a total of $1,272,812 paid to counsel retained by the state department of banking.

It was noted that included among the list of lawyers paid large fees were several who had been prominently identified with political activities. Among these was Robert T. Bushnell, head of the Republican Club of Massachusetts, who was paid $33,000 over a period of years, and the law firm with which former Gov. Joseph B. Ely was once identified. This firm was paid $102,725.

The Governor's charges and subsequent publicity led to the employment of extra lawyers under the Attorney General to handle bank liquidation matters.

Winding up of affairs of the various banks would naturally result in dismissal of these employees.

National G. O. P. Chief in Boston

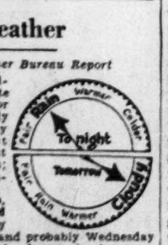
The sun didn't shine very brilliantly in Boston today, but it seemed to be a very bright world, none the less, to Henry P. Fletcher, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Every breath he took seemed to be full of purest, Republican atmosphere serene, for even many Democratic leaders have conceded New England to the G. O. P.

Mr. Fletcher arrived today to hold powwows with local chieftains of his party. "We want to know what we of the national organization can do to help the local men and women," he said.

Among the bits of news given him was the fact that Republicans are now wondering just what political effect the flood will have. If the WPA, the FHA and other alphabetical agencies demonstrate their utility in rehabilitating the flood areas there may be a bull market on New Deal stock, regional Republicans admit. So far, not much beyond temporary relief measures have been accomplished, but Republicans are willing to concede that there has hardly been time for extensive preparation of works.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Rain late this afternoon or tonight, probably clearing Wednesday morning; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; moderate northeasterly winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; not much change in temperature.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy followed by rain on the coast and snow in the interior late tonight or Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Vermont: Cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast winds, strong at times, over the south portion shifting to west over the extreme south portion Wednesday; weather overcast with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	42	57	Minneapolis	8	46
Bermuda	66	72	New Orleans	48	80
Chicago	32	52	New York	44	66
Denver	32	44	Norfolk	62	72
Helena	42	46	Philadelphia	44	68
Jacksonville	70	86	St. Louis	34	44
Kansas City	34	46	San Francisco	52	72
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	44	74
Miami	78	82			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., April 7.
B—Maximum, April 6.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:43 p. m.; height, 9.7 feet.
Wednesday, 12:10 p. m.; height, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:46 p. m.

Fin Com Hits Split Contracts

"Split contracts" to avoid public advertisement of city jobs costing over $1000 and the giving of city work to favored contractors, were branded as a "public scandal" by the Boston Finance Commission today. In a communication to Mayor Mansfield, the commission reminded Boston's executive that he had promised in his campaign speech to eliminate these abuses. Mayor Mansfield's exact words on the subject were:

"I promise to adhere strictly to a system of contracts and purchases based upon absolutely honest awards to the lowest bids of reliable merchants and contractors. I pledge my administration to the elimination of all favoritism and the splitting of contracts."

A "split contract' means that when a job of more than $1000 is to be done, politicans avoid advertising for the bidding work by splitting it up between contractors so that each gets a share of the work. Such flagrant corruption is common, according to the Fin Com.

Reason for the attack at this time, according to the communication, is the fact that orders are now being made by the city for road repairs and other outdoor work. The commission points to three specific abuses resultant from this practice of spreading work among favored contractors:

1. The number of jobs under way at one time is so great that adequate inspection cannot be given.
2. The lack of definite specifications (because the jobs are so broken up) leaves the inspector without any detailed information with which to check the work.
3. The contractor's statement of time spent and labor and material used, therefore, has to be taken on faith.

Said the commission:

"If it is your intention before your Administration ends to require your department heads to function in accordance with the principles laid down in your inaugural message, the commission believes you should give a warning that further continuation of this practice will mean dismissal from city service."

No End Seen For WPA Work

No end is in sight for the WPA, or any similar system of federal relief, State Administrator Paul Edwards indicated today.

At a press interview Mr. Edwards revealed that a statewide job analysis of all WPA administrative employees is now being made in Massachusetts to produce most economical, yet efficient, supervisory service.

"If the WPA ends on June 30, what bearing does an efficiency drive have at this late date?" Mr. Edwards was asked.

"I am not assuming that June 30 is the end of the WPA," answered the state administrator. "Every indication is otherwise. I don't see what could be done with the 120,000 we are now supporting if we should fold up.

"Suppose an order did come through on June 15 to close up before the 30th. We would be in a chaotic state. On the contrary we have a blanket WPA program to last many months awaiting approval at Washington. In the meanwhile I am trying to organize the Massachusetts division as efficiently as I can.

"As, if and when my successor is appointed, he will find this division operating smoothly and to his advantage. This does not mean I am considering resigning; not at all; but remember my title is 'Acting Administrator.'"

* * *

Mr. Edwards indicated further that at the mayors' conference in Boston recently strong sentiment was registered that the WPA, or some similar system of supporting the border-line workers discarded by industry, must be found. A telegram, he said, was sent by the mayors to congressmen, asking continuance of the WPA program.

Yesterday in Springfield, Mr. Edwards's office was criticized by a union official because pay rolls in that area were a week behind to 1000 workers. Mr. Edwards, while admitting that pay rolls to some were delayed, pointed out that 8822 pay roll shifts in the Connecticut Valley have been made in the past week to meet emergencies, that the Springfield division office force has worked in overcoats in a building without heat, doing twice the ordinary work, due to conditions. He said that pay rolls would be on time this week.

Nomad Mariner Gets Ship at Last

John Hietala, sea captain, started off yesterday morning prepared for a two-year jail sentence on a self-admitted charge of vagrancy and ended up by boarding a bus for Richmond, Va., where he is going to be given his own ship once more.

This happy ending was in sharp contrast to the first act of Captain Hietala's drama, which began on Saturday night, when, hopeless and weary, he walked into Police Station 1, declared that he had no job, and asked to be sent to jail for two years on a vagrancy charge. The captain was taken in and his trial was set.

In court, Special Officer Hazen Chalmers told Judge James H. Devlin that he had received a telephone call from Thomas Greene, a Richmond, Va., ship owner, who said he would give Captain Hietala a job.

Happy, but somewhat bewildered, the captain was given a bus ticket to Richmond, a little spare cash, a letter to Mr. Greene and the best wishes of the court for his success.

So instead of submitting himself to the menial landlubbing tasks of a prisoner, Captain John Hietala will soon feel the roll of a vessel beneath his sturdy sea legs once more as he calls his orders from the bridge.

Labor Peace Sought in Lynn

James T. Moriarty, chairman of the Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, today announced that he and John J. Murray and Raymond V. McNamara, board members, would visit Lynn today in an effort to end the trouble which arose when workers in Peabody tanneries refused to handle hides of L. H. Hamel Company of Haverhill.

The Hamel concern is nonunion. Its plant was damaged during the flood, and to prevent spoilage of stocks they shipped them to Peabody factories to be processed. Union workers protested against handling hides from the nonunion plant.

This morning an automobile was overturned and three men were arrested in renewed demonstrations of the workers. Last night several tannery windows were smashed with rocks, and private detectives held crowds at bay with guns. Several squads of police were on duty in the area today, and, with feeling still running high, conciliation board members decided their presence might ease tension.

No state police will be sent to the scene, Gov. James M. Curley announced today, in turning down a request from John Ryan, counsel for the Hamel company.

"There is no occasion for supplying state police," the Governor said. "The trouble which has developed was anticipated at the conference Saturday. Local authorities should furnish police protection. I told Mr. Ryan he should sit in on the conference of the employees and the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration to come to an agreement."

Welfare Shakeup Protests Mounting

Protests against a shake-up of Boston's welfare department mounted today. Roy M. Cushman, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies, asserted that the only protection the city has in its welfare work lies in the individual worker's knowledge of his district, and that "chiselers" were in such a minority that effectiveness of the whole department should not be sacrificed to punish a few.

The Board of Welfare Overseers notified the 150 workers that all visitors would be shifted into new districts soon. Samuel Brown, president of the social workers group, has asked for a hearing, stating that it would take a full year for workers to become familiar with new districts and that during that period some welfare recipients would take advantage of the situation.

Malcolm S. Nichols, now head of the Family Welfare Society, today also criticized the proposed shake-up.

New Oath Repeal Drive Is Planned

"We are going to take direct political action to elect a legislature which will repeal the law in 1937," declared Prof. James H. Sheldon, leader of the teachers group attempting to abolish the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Law, in the first official statement made by a representative of the educators following the defeat of the repeal bill yesterday by the House of Representatives, 133 to 88.

"We shall unite the civil, religious and labor forces interested in a drive to defeat those legislators who voted against repeal," declared Professor Sheldon, adding that a roll call of yesterday's vote would be distributed to all those interested. According to Professor Sheldon, who is the legislative leader of the teachers' group, there are 500 people vitally interested in repeal.

The vote of this year, as predicted by many observers, differed but slightly from that of last year, when the teachers oath bill became law. Last year's roll call showed 121 legislators to favor it, while 81 were opposed. The lack of public interest in the subject, despite the semi-riotous hearings held in the Gardiner Auditorium of the State House, gave most legislators little else to do but to follow their vote of last year.

Representative Thomas Dorgan, who with William Randolph Hearst fathered the legislation, led the attack against repeal. His arguments followed the customary line of attack, consisting of accusations that the college professors wished to set themselves up above the law and had even deeper plans of overthrowing the Constitution.

Smoke Nuisance Measure Signed

Governor Curley signed the bill this afternoon which penalizes persons or firms for refusal to carry out orders of the State Department of Public Utilities designed to eliminate smoke nuisance. Refusal to comply invites a maximum fine of $1000 and a further assessment of $1000 for each month of continuance in refusal to obey.

The department, on the petition of the Attorney General, would require owners to install equipment which so far as possible would prevent ashes and cinders flying into the air. The legislation was requested by complainants in South Boston.

Funds for Town Roads Favored

The legislative Committee on Ways and Means this afternoon voted to release from the state public works budget, items totaling $3,900,000 for the repair, maintenance and construction of town roads in which counties and towns contribute to the expense.

Also related to flood rehabilitation was Governor Curley's announcement to city and town officers of western Massachusetts that they will know within 10 days what can be done for their communities.

The Governor told the delegation that this is one of the things he will take up in Washington, Friday and Saturday. He added that 50 experienced state engineers expect to complete their survey of flood areas and report within 10 days.

The Governor urged the delegation to push the legislative Committee on Ways and Means to develop interstate action on flood control programs.

Judge Asks, 'What's a Tavern?"

The cloistered life of a judge of the Supreme Judicial Court shelters him from minor realities very apparent to the layman. Or so it seemed today.

A petition before Judge Henry T. Lummus today involved the licensing of a tavern in Webster, Mass. At one point in the proceedings Judge Lummus asked, "What is a tavern that you are talking about?" Assistant Attorney General Rogers Clapp explained. "What has become of the old rum-shop?" queried the judge.

The town of Webster was seeking review of the proceedings of the Alcoholic Beverage Control in revoking a license granted by the town to William Martel, and granting the permit to John Parker.

Refund for Lost Cattle Proposed

Governor Curley said today he will enlist the assistance of the Federal Government in supplying Charles H. Tenney of Northfield with cattle to replace the 345 blooded stock drowned by the flood. He suggested H. H. Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture, contact Paul Edwards, WPA administrator, to ascertain if funds could not be transferred from the roadside beautification item. Mr. Tenney's 200 acres were inundated up to 25 feet, and 180 acres now are covered with silt from three to twenty inches deep.

Revere Shortage Inquiry Imminent

Mayor James M. O'Brien of Revere called at the office of Assistant District Attorney Frederick T. Doyle this afternoon. His presence was interpreted to mean that investigation had been begun by the District Attorney's office into the alleged shortage of $13,000 in the accounts of the city of Revere.

Harvard Plans New Training For Teachers

Revolutionary Change in Method Announced by Dr. Conant

Joint New Degree

To Be Given by the Graduate Schools of Education and Arts and Sciences

A revolutionary change in the method of training secondary school teachers, "designed to assure better preparation," will be introduced at Harvard next fall, Dr. James B. Conant, president of the university, announced last night.

For the first time in the history of Harvard, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Graduate School of Education will co-operate to give jointly a new degree called Master of Arts in Teaching.

In order to win this degree the prospective teacher must have a comprehensive knowledge of the subject he is to teach and of the theories of education, and must serve an apprenticeship in teaching. Women will take the degree at Radcliffe.

An administrative board, representing the Graduate School of Education and the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, will conduct the work for the degree. The board consists of Dr. Conant, Dean George H. Chase, of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences; Prof. William E. Hocking, of the department of philosophy; Prof. William C. Graustein, of the division of mathematics; Dr. Richard M. Gummere, of the committe on admission; Dean Henry W. Holmes, of the Graduate School of Education, and Professors Francis T. Spaulding and Howard E. Wilson, of the faculty of education.

Set Standards

The training of teachers under a joint board of this kind is believed to be unique in American universities. The best features of the two present methods of training teachers at Harvard will be combined under the plan. Up to now, a prospective teacher has been offered the choice of gaining a knowledge of the field in which he is to instruct by taking graduate courses under the Faculty of Arts and Sciences, or of studying theories of education and methods of teaching at the Graduate School of Education. Either choice has left the student inadequately equipped to be a teacher of the best possible type, President Conant pointed out recently in his annual report.

"It would seem to be proper to have the departments of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences set the standards and examine the candidate's knowledge of the subject matter which he proposes to teach and to the have the Faculty of Education have charge of the study of educational material and of apprentice teaching," Dr. Conant said. "In many respects such a change would be an improvement on either the A. M. or the Ed. M.

"Clearly the importance of secondary school teaching can hardly be overestimated. It was never more urgent to attract able young people into this type of work and provide a careful and thorough training for those who are to educate the boys and girls of the future."

Dean Holmes

Dean Holmes, of the Graduate School of Education, commented on the new degree as follows:

"No one who knows American education can doubt the need or value of higher scholarship and a better professional training among American teachers.

"A teacher who does not know his subject well is reduced to routine teaching which follows a text or a course of study or the syllabus of an examining body. He has no background for constructive criticism of what he is doing himself or what his colleagues in a school or school system are doing. He can take no proper part in educational reorganization.

"Similarly, although an educated layman without professional training can often teach a particular subject well, his value to his school and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

FCA Saves Bay State Farms $103,000 Annually on Loans; Refinanced $6,150,000 Debts

Federal Loan Bank Cuts Interest Rate From Six to Five Per Cent on Long-Term Loans—Report Covers Period of Nearly Three Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—A saving of $103,000 a year on interest to Massachusetts farmers through refinancing their debts since May, 1933, was announced today by the Farm Credit Administration.

The farmers made use of their already established national farm loan associations by refinancing debts of $6,150,000—which ordinarily carry 6 per cent interest—with the Federal Land Bank, on long-term loans at 5 per cent.

National farm loan associations in Massachusetts helped the farmer by guaranteeing first-mortgage loans to the Federal Land Bank. These agencies also acted on second mortgages, refinancing the purchase of farms and preventing foreclosures.

From May, 1933, to the end of last year, 1800 Massachusetts farmers obtained $5,492,800 from the land bank and commissioner for the specific purpose f refinancing old debts. This was about 88 per cent of the total amount of loans made by the land bank and commissioner in the State.

Making loans only on first-mortgage security, as in the past, the Federal Land Bank lends in amounts up to about one half the appraised normal value of the farm property, while the commissioner, lending on second as well as first-mortgage security, may make loans in amounts up to 75 per cent of the value. The largest amount of the commissioner's loans to one farmer is $7500.

Researchers Test Devices for Study Of Solar Eclipse

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 7 (AP)—A party of 20 natural scientists, bound for Siberia, hurried final tests yesterday of the battery of giant spectographs with which they plan to study the chemical composition of the sun's outer atmosphere, or chromosphere, during a solar eclipse June 16.

The expedition, arranged by Harvard University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will leave tomorrow to establish a camp near Ak-Bulak, in the Ural Mountains 150 miles north of the Caspian Sea. The eclipse will not be visible in the western hemisphere.

Women in Expedition

Eight women, including Mrs. Wallace R. Brode, of Ohio State University, and Miss Henrieta Hill Swope, of the Harvard Observatory staff, are members of the expedition, which is to be headed by Dr. Donald H. Menzel of Harvard.

The expedition's huge instruments, made of a metal one third lighter than aluminum and presented to the group by the Dow Chemical Company, are designed to record the chromosphere's spectrum automatically in both motion pictures on film 30 inches wide and in hundreds of still photographs taken at one-second intervals.

Wide Range of Pictures

Dr. Menzel said seven spectrographs, covering the range from extreme infra-red to the far ultra-violet, are to be used. The cameras are operated by clockwork motors.

The battery of still spectrograph cameras in the 15-foot movable case are sighted by means of a dark-glass telescope. The stationary case for the motion picture cameras is equipped with a moving mirror which automatically compensates for the rotation of the earth.

Dr. Menzel said the expedition hopes to obtain new information about the corona visible around the sun only during an eclipse, and to measure the effect of the eclipse on the earth's "Heaviside layer," which is believed to have an important bearing on radio reception.

Registration Dates Announced

Residents of Boston who wish to vote in the party primaries on April 28 for candidates to the ntaional conventions must register with the City Election Department by Wednesday evening, this week.

Any person not a registered voter in Boston, but who has been a resident of the State for a year and the city for six months prior to election date, may register with the commission today and Wednesday between 9 a. m. and 10 p. m.

Land Tax Limit Held to Produce Industrial Jobs

An appeal to every labor man in every city and town of the State to support the movement for enactment of "over-all tax limitation for real estate" in Massachusetts was made today by Linwood C. Chase, of the Boston engineering firm of Chase & Gilbert, who is directing this campaign for the Building Industry Tax Limit Association.

The Building Trades Council, representing the various unions of the building crafts, has endorsed the movement Mr. Chase said. Their interest has been aroused not only because of the general feeling that real estate taxes have become overburdensome, but because it is felt that the tax situation in this State has seriously affected the building trades industry.

Jobs Likely

"Building construction is at a minimum," Mr. Chase said. "Yet there are millions of dollars available for building construction from banks, insurance companies and private individuals, who would gladly invest in real estate, if they knew the tax rate was to be limited and they were thus assured in their investment.

"If this money were invested in building construction, thousands of men would go to work in steady private employment on their regular jobs as building trades mechanics and in other work in that field."

Mr. Chase expressed the opinion that factories that supply materials for building construction and other lines of business would show an increase in production and place more employees at work. He described overall tax limitation as a limit placed on the total of all taxes which may be levied in any one year against a piece of real property by all units of government within a state.

Definite Income

"It is usually expressed in percentage," said he. "A limitation of 1 per cent means that the total taxes levied in one year against a piece of real estate by state, county and municipal taxing units cannot exceed 1 per cent of the true value of the property.

"In states where it has been adopted there has been a marked decrease in the tax rate. Governments are being economically and efficiently operated because they have been given a definite income with which they must live and which cannot be increased at will.

"While allowing fully for all necessary government functions, it does put a halt to extravagance and reckless spending. For instance, in one State where tax limitation has been adopted, one community has the low tax limit of $18. Yet the tax rate of the community is only $16, or $2 less than is allowed by the law."

Shirley Temple Film Barred From Screen By Court in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—The United States Circuit Court of Appeals today granted a temporary injunction restraining the Twentieth Century-Fox Films Corporation from showing Shirley Temple's latest picture, "Captain January," anywhere in the United States. The picture was to have been released immediately. It was reported to have cost $250,000 to produce.

The injunction, to be effective pending the outcome of an accounting suit, was sought by L. C. Page & Co., Boston publishers, who made Mrs. Laura L. Richards, author, living in Portland, Maine, a party-plaintiff to their action.

The Circuit Court opinion, reversing a ruling of the lower court, said the motion picture company ignored the publishers' rights.

Dover Comes to Aid Of Flood-Swept Town

HADLEY, Mass., April 7 (AP)—The town of Dover came to the aid of flood-damaged Hadley today with $425 and four carloads of clothing. Dover, located in eastern Massachusetts, is a town of 1000 population.

Wendall Higgins, chairman of the board of selectmen, explained Dover had decided to aid one town in the flood district. It picked Hadley.

Congress Plans 'Inquiry' Into U.S. Revolution

'Shot Heard Round the World' Is Problem for Lawmakers

Where Was It Fired?

Claims of Lexington and Concord Stir Senate Debate

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Representative Sol Bloom, of New York, set out today to find the place where an American revolutionary fired the shot "heard round the world."

Most people think it was fired at Lexington, Mass., on April 19, 1775, when British troops and American militiamen clashed. But Mr. Bloom, a skeptic in such matters, wants to make sure.

"It may take a little time," he said, "but it will be done."

How It Started

The subject arose during a Senate speech by Senator Reynolds (D), North Carolina.

"In an article about a trip I made last summer," he said, "I made mention about having been to Concord (Mass.), where the first shot fired in the revolutionary days was heard round the world. I was criticized by some historian for that."

The Senator added he had sent his secretary to the Library of Congress and he had returned to report that the whole incident was a legend.

A Blow to the Senator

"I was sorry to hear that" he continued, "because when I was a little boy I had built my whole world about the poem concerning that shot."

Interrupting him, Senator Connally (D), Texas, said:

"As I now recall, without reference to the Library of Congress for my recollection, the first shot was fired on the Village Green at Lexington."

Looking solemnly about the Senate, he recited:

"By the rude bridge that arched the flood
Their flag to April's breeze unfurled
There once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

The Search Starts

Senator Barkley (D), Kentucky, entered the discussion.

"I think," he said, "that someone ought to decide just where this shot was fired."

So Representative Bloom has assumed the task of getting the real lowdown.

"Of course," he said, "the stories about Paul Revere and Betsy Ross are phoneys, but someone did have to fire the first shot, and at some place up there in New England.

Concord Tells Congress It Was Scene of 'Shot Heard Round the World'

CONCORD, Mass., April 7 (AP)—Concord residents raised eyebrows in polite surprise today when they learned Representative Sol Bloom of New York had set out to find the place where "the shot heard round the world" was fired.

"We assumed everyone knew it was Concord," they commented. "If anyone, a Congressman or anyone else, wants to find out about that, an hour of two of research will assure him."

The feelings of Arthur W. Parke, local authority on Concord history, ranged between amusement and irritation when he was informed members of Congress had engaged in dispute about the Revolutionary War scene commemorated in Ralph Waldo Emerson's Concord hymn.

"These fellows ought to inform themselves on simple matters of history," commented Mr. Parke.

Senator Reynolds of North Carolina, local residents said, can rest assured that when he visited Concord last summer he visited the spot where the embattled farmers fired the shot commemorated in the poem.

Mr. Emerson wrote the poem in 1836, Mr. Parke said, on the occasion of the dedication of the statue of the Minute Man in Concord. It was in accordance with historical fact, Mr. Parke added, and was written at a time when many veterans of the battles of Lexington and Concord still were alive.

Reviewing the battles of Lexington and Concord, which many historians describe as the opening of the War of the Revolution, Mr. Parke said, "A British column started out from Boston to destroy military stores at Concord. Paul Revere and William Dawes Jr. rode out to rouse the countryside. A little beyond Lexington Revere was captured by a British patrol. Dawes turned back.

"A young Concord doctor, Samuel Prescott, who had met Dawes and Revere, completed the ride and roused the men who met the British at Concord Bridge and turned them back.

"The engagement at Lexington was only a skirmish in which all the shooting was done by the British, who killed seven Americans."

Westfield Plants Trees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 7—This city, once noted for its manufacture of whips, may develop into a city of trees if the present rate of planting continues. Municipal Tree Warden Oren E. Parks, reports that in the last season he planted 240 trees and removed 75. The tree census lists 1949 elms, 3527 maples and 284 miscellaneous trees now helping shade Westfield streets.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Fenway: 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:31. Paramount: 9, 11:58 a. m., 3:03, 6:08, 9:13. Also "P Man," with Jack Haley, Grace Bradley and William Frawley. Fenway: 2:50, 5:47, 8:44. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:56, 5, 8:06.

UNIVERSITY—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. Also "Her Master's Voice." 1:40, 4:55, 8:05. Tomorrow: "It Happened One Night." Also "One Night of Love."

EXETER—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 2:30, 5:30, 8:40. "Freshman Love," with Patricia Ellis and Warren Hull. 4:10, 7:30.

UPTOWN—"Prisoner of Shark Island." 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10:00. Also, "Music Goes Round." 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"It Had to Happen," with George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 2:30, 5:35, 8:40. Also Alison Skipworth in "Hitch Hike Lady." 3:08, 6:05, 9:08.

METROPOLITAN—"13 Hours by Air," with Fred MacMurray and Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 1:36, 4:45, 7:50, 10:35. Stage: Benny Meroff and his orchestra, assisted by a cast of juvenile stars.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Bohemian Girl," with Laurel and Hardy. Orpheum: 11:08 a. m., 1:50, 4:35, 7:20, 10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:06, 4:48, 7:30, 10. Second feature at the Orpheum: Ruth Chatterton in "The Lady of Secrets." 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6, 8:50. Second feature at the State: "You May Be Next," with Ann Sothern and Lloyd Nolan. 12:55, 3:36, 6:10, 8:45.

MODERN—"The Country Doctor." 9 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and John Halliday in "Desire." 10:34 a. m., 1:49, 5:04, 8:19.

BOSTON—"Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. 10:50 a. m., 1:54, 4:52, 7:52, 10:31. Stage: Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon, and Lillian Roth, in musical revue, "Hollywood Revels."

FINE ARTS—"Poil de Carotte" (Carrot Head). French film with English subtitles. 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. "Swiss on White," featuring Sonja Henie. Also daily at 12:45, symphonic film featuring Artur Schnabel, accompanied by the London Symphonic Orchestra. Tomorrow: "The Land of Promise," a dramatic story of the Jews recreating their national life in Palestine. Film directed by Judah Leman.

TREMONT—Victor McLaglen in "The Informer." 9 a. m., 12:16, 3:32, 6:43, 10:04. "Housewife," with Bette Davis. 10:45 a. m., 2:01, 5:17, 8:33.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue, "Brittany-France." "Billboard Follies." "Piner Point." "Moscow Moods." "Oberammergau," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

JORDAN HALL—Concert by the MacDowell Club (orchestra and chorus), with Mildred Taylor Shoor, violinist, Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC (Cambridge)—Concert by Fred Knutson, tenor; Georges Corbeille, clarinet, and Grace S. McCreary, pianist. Open to the public. 8:15.

WEST END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby, conductor. William Blackstone School, 30 Blossom Street. 7:30.

HYDE PARK WPA CONCERT — Choral group, O. Roberts Langer, conductor. Clarendon Congregational Church, Huntington Avenue and Collins Street. 8.

SOUTH END WPA CONCERT—Orchestra, Alfred Moore, conductor. Also lecture, Williams Municipal Building, 400 Shawmut Avenue. 7:45.

Radio Programs
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Other Events

SANDERS THEATER (Cambridge)—Free public illustrated lecture on the geysers and hot springs of Yellowstone National Park, by Dr. Arthur L. Day of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. 8:15.

HYDE PARK WPA DRAMATICS—Variety show, presented by the Federal Theater. Municipal Building, Logan Square. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—"Current Events," by Prof. Boyd Tucker. Center Club, 151 Stoughton Street. 8.

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—Dinner meeting of the Back Bay Joint Planning Board. Entertainment consisting of a play, an arts and crafts demonstration, and short concerts by the Back Bay Community Orchestra and Community Chorus. 312 Huntington Avenue. 6:30.

ADVERTISING CLUB—Joint talk on "Engraving and Electrotyping," by Joseph D. Donovan and Philip J. McAteer, Herald-Traveler Auditorium. 6:30.

THE STUART CLUB (102 Fenway)—Historical Motion Pictures collected by The Museum of Modern Art of New York shown under the auspices of the Child-Walker School of Fine Arts. 8:30. (Call the Stuart Club for information.)

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"English Pottery" guidance tour by Miss Lovell. 11.

ROTARY CLUB—Talk on "Take Me Out to the Ball Game," by Edward T. Collins, vice-president of the Boston Red Sox, presenting the American League film. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

PAINE HALL—Lecture on "Italy's Contributions to the Great Music of Europe," by Dr. Hugo Leichtentritt, of Harvard University. Harvard Music Building. 4:30.

PIERCE HALL—Lecture on "The Heat Transfer Between a Heating Surface and a Boiling Liquid," by Dr. Max Jakob of Germany. Harvard Graduate School of Engineering. 4.

FENWAY SKETCH CLUB—Meet opposite Sears, Roebuck & Co. on the Fenway. 2.

Maine Political Conventions Leave Both Parties Confident

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, April 7—In its September election Maine will be first of the 48 States to speak its mind on the New Deal. With this thought foremost in their minds, delegates flocked, last week, in unprecedented numbers to two state conventions, one Democratic, the other Republican. Both conventions were marked for their optimism and confidence, yet obstacles to the success of both parties were more or less in evidence.

Democrats, for instance, invaded their convention hall at Lewiston with one major objective—to entice Gov. Louis J. Brann to reconsider and again be the party's standard bearer. Their objective, however, was achieved only in part, for by their tremendous indication of their esteem for Governor Brann, voiced in a 15-minute ovation of shouting, applause, parading and music, they succeeded only in forcing the Governor to delay his definite statement and Democratic leaders held out virtually no hope he would change his mind and run.

Made Compromise

Republicans, on the other hand, despite many promises of solidarity in the ranks, found a gulf between Young Republicans, characterized as the "Young Turks," and the "Old Guard," a difficult thing to heal by compromise. Compromise they did, however, to the extent the Young Republicans abandoned their plan to have written into the G. O. P. platform a plank calling for abolition of the direct primary.

Silent on the direct primary, the Republican platform appears built around a demand for preservation of the Constitution and a "return to the American system of government under which the legislature functions freely, unhampered by executive encroachment or domination." This particular plank, it is believed, refers not only to national affairs but also to management of state business as well, for Governor Brann's failure to call the Legislature into session on old-age pensions and flood control problems has been scored by certain factions. He has dealt with these matters with his executive council alone.

Strict Economy

The platfofm condemns surrender of state rights to federal control. It scores trade agreements, stating "the great agricultural industry of Maine should not be compelled to compete with products of foreign soils." It urges strict economy and a balanced budget not attained by "misleading methods of double bookkeeping."

Quite the opposite, the Democratic platform, passed without debate from the floor, makes no mention whatsoever of the Constitution. It advocates unemployment and old-age insurance under state and federal laws, a program of state development, a continuation of present fiscal policies, legislation for a short working week and minimum wage law, state and federal aid for flood rehabilitation, and, unlike the Republican platform it mentions Quoddy, continuation of which project it urges.

Well Received

To Representative E. Carl Moran Jr. many give credit for a most straight from the shoulder address at the Democratic Convention. Though accorded no reception such as given Governor Brann, with whom he has reportedly been at odds over patronage, Representative Moran, a probable candidate for re-election in the second district, was well received. Particularly so was his speech calling for harmony, intelligent leadership, organization and aggressive enthusiasm. They represent, he said, the chief needs of the Democratic Party.

Republican keynoted, Ex-Governor Percival P. Baxter, who many had hoped would come back as a candidate for a third term, scored the "poison bait of federal aid," as the greatest menace to State sovereignty, said Maine people would be better off had they accepted none of it.

Unpledged Group

While Democrats at their convention without debate instructed their delegates for President Roosevelt, Republicans elected an unpledged delegation for the national convention, though party leaders indicated the delegation appears to lean heavily toward Col. Frank Knox and may be solidly behind him at the convention.

Outside of the conventions themselves, most outstanding political developments of the week were the withdrawal of Clyde H. Smith of Skowhegan from the gubernatorial race, leaving Blin Page, Lewis O. Barrows and the Rev. Benjamin C. Bubar to fight it out for the Republican nomination; the persistent report Mr. Smith will go after the congressional seat in the second district and the rumors that if Governor Brann runs at all he will also be a congressional candidate.

Organization to Win

According to reports, Mr. Smith's withdrawal was partly occasioned by his belief he has the organization to win the congressional seat and partly by reports that the Rev. Mr. Bubar, who is the Townsend plan candidate for Governor, has usurped much of the Smith strength in northern Maine. Mr. Smith's campaigning was largely on old-age pensions and the Rev. Mr. Bubar's $200 a month was considerably more than Mr. Smith's platform could match.

The reports concerning Governor Brann have circulated the more since Representative Moran's failure to state definitely at the convention that he is seeking re-election. Likewise they have gained impetus by reports that the present congressman will retire in favor of a federal position.

Socialists Convene

Almost overlooked in the excitement of major-party conventions, the Socialist Party of Maine held its convention at Auburn and emerged with a complete slate of candidates headed by Frank Maxfield of Westbrook as candidate for Governor for the third time in 20 years' association with the party.

Socialists also nominated their first woman candidate in their party's history in Maine. She is Mrs. Helen Knudsen of Gray, mother of four children. Said her husband, who nominated her, "She knows more about this Socialism business than anyone at this convention, I'll wager." Congressional candidates nominated from the three districts were Harold Meserve, Biddeford; Hazen Taylor, Anson; Rollo Strout, Bradford.

Socialists voted to co-operate with any and all labor organizations toward consolidation into a Farm-Labor party, condemned compulsory military education in schools and colleges and capitalism as responsible for all economic ills.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Program Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Network dramatic sketch and speaker	Jimmy Farrell, songs; orch.	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15	Kay Fayre, songs		Carl Moore and His Band	"Wilderness Road": sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady": sketch.	Mariani's tango orchestra	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45	Little Orphan Annie: sketch.	"Checker Board": variety	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00	News; Supper Show talk	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	Benay Venuta, songs; orch.
6:15	Captain Tim's Story	Terry and Ted: sketch	"News of Youth"	Ray Jones, popular songs
6:30	News; political talk; sports.	Bright Spot; speaker	Musical Moments: recording.	"Secret Agent X-9." sketch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports Review	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Yankee News Service
7:00	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	"Myrt and Marge": sketch	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:15	Political speaker	**"Human Side of the News"**	Soloists; popular orchestra	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	Lum and Abner: songs	After-Dinner Revue: vocalist.	Kate Smith; Miller's Orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Nature League: sketch	"Strange As It Seems"	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00	Crime Clues: Spencer Dean	Leo Reisman and orchestra;	**Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff,**	Gabriel Heatter, commentator.
8:15	serial dramatic sketch	soloists; Phillips Lord	**Frank Munn; concert orch.**	Terry O'Toole, Irish songs
8:30	Edgar Guest in Welcome	Wayne King and his dance	**Ken Murray; Jack Oakie;**	"Jazz Nocturne": soloists;
8:45	Valley; soloists; sketch; or.	orchestra; vocalist	**soloist; Morgan's Orchestra**	popular orchestra
9:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads;	"Vox Pop—The Voice of the	Caravan: Walter O'Keefe;	"String Sinfonia": Alfred
9:15	Mills Brothers, quartet	People": sidewalk interviews	Casa Loma Orch.; soloists.	Wallenstein, conductor
9:30	**Talk, Senator Rush D. Holt.**	Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton;	**Fred Waring and His Pennsylvanians; soloists**	Billy Dooley's Orchestra
9:45	Tony Russell, baritone	Eddy Duchin's Orch.		News Service
10:00	Karl Rhode's Orchestra	Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley;	"Radio Parties at Pickfair":	"Brustloff's Notebook": solo-
10:15	Karl Rhode's Orchestra	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	guest soloists; orchestra	ists; popular orchestra
10:30	**WBZA Players from Spring-**	Jimmie Fidler's Gossip	**Dramatizations of the news**	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
10:45	field studio	**Talk, Edward A. Filene**	Spotlight Revue: variety	Musical program
11:00	Reports; news; Joe Rines	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout: news	Yankee News Service	Willard Robison and his Deep
11:15	and his dance orchestra	Sport review; recordings	Billy Dooley's Orchestra	River Orchestra; soloist
11:30	Henry King's Orchestra	Ted Lewis's Orchestra	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra
11:45	Henry King's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Will Osborne's Orchestra	Meyer Davis's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
9:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), "Dear Columbia": fan mail program.
9:30 WORL (920kc), Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns; readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
11:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Army Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), NBC Music Guild: Musical Art String Quartet recital.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), Rochester Civic Orchestra concert.
3:15 WMEX (WMCA—Intercity), Columbia-Syracuse debate on motion picture censorship.
4:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Curtis Institute of Music program, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), NBC Concert Hour: concert orchestra.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:00 WBZ, Excerpts from "Trial by Jury," Massachusetts State College students.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:15 WMEX (WMCA — Intercity), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jacques Renard and his orchestra.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Benny Rubin's Variety Show: Lester Vail, quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:00 WAAB, Annual Highway Safety Drive: speakers; music.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; vocal group.

Late Evening

10:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), John Charles Thomas, baritone; concert orch.
10:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), "Gang Busters"; G-Men sketch.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Address, Senator Arthur Capper, Kansas, "The Nation's Payday."

Behind the Microphones

Three soft Georgian voices sounding very much like the stringed instruments they imitate so often—the Pickens Sisters of Atlanta, Helen, Jane and Patti—are well known and liked by radio listeners everywhere. The middle one, Jane, whom you will hear tonight on a WEEI program at 9:30, has just been called one of radio's "best dressed" women by an informal fashion board in New York.

Jane Pickens was chosen for dressing in typical American good taste, for wearing clothes appropriate to every occasion and for showing much originality in dress. In addition to being picked by a New York fashion group, Miss Pickens was chosen as the "best dressed woman" in the pre-Easter parade on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City, Sunday, April 5. Jane wore a bicycle suit with divided skirt and jacket, and proved herself an expert cyclist as she spun up and down the well-known promenade.

Busy Radio Stars

Since their arrival from Georgia to big-time radio, the Pickens Sisters have become one of the busiest girl trios in New York, combining scores of theater performances with their radio appearances. Jane was drafted on the Tuesday evening show to substitute for an indisposed performer and became so popular that she was eventually drawn into the permanent cast.

The other two women radio stars recently chosen in New York for the "best dressed" title are Harriet Hilliard and Jessica Dragonette. Miss Hilliard is heard on the Bob Ripley programs Sundays at 7:30 p. m. over WBZ as soloist with Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra (she is Mrs. Nelson). Moviegoers may remember her as earning her fair share of acclaim in the recent Ginger Rogers-Fred Astaire film "Follow the Fleet." This despite the fact that she was required to wear a brunette wig though she is a striking blonde herself.

Miss Hilliard's leading fashion virtues include a flair for wearing advance styles.

Radio Queen of 1935

Miss Dragonette, who also won the title of Radio Queen of 1935, is responsible partly for the growing style consciousness of radio stars. She was the first artist to dress formally for evening radiocasts, a thing which has now become the rule rather than the exception. She has gowns designed to fit each one of her Friday evening concerts over WEEI, 8 p. m. This year she went even farther and actually changed her gown during a program. Her first appearance was made in wine-red taffeta and blue tulle for the "Song of India"; her second in an Alice blue gown, for the song of the same name.

Part of the style consciousness was due to the building of Radio City itself with its provisions for studio audiences. And with cameramen popping into their paths at unexpected moments the radio feminine stars felt they ought to pay as much attention to style as do movie stars.

* * *

Musicians Own Stock in Their Orchestra

You hear a lot about "swing" music these days. So much that it seems like a new idea in music. Yet swing is as old as jazz. Swing, a method of interpreting music which distinguishes one orchestra from another, is responsible for the fame of the Casa Loma Orchestra to be heard over WNAC tonight at 9 p. m.

The Casa Loma Orchestra is an incorporated unit with Glen Gray as president. The boys thus divide the profits of their work as do the "stockholders" of any concern. Glen Gray, whose full name is Glen Gray Knoblauch, is from Illinois. His musical education was acquired in Rome where he studied the clarinet, though he taught himself on other instruments. He plays saxophone, clarinet and flute with the Casa Lomans.

Glen Gray joined Jean Goldkette's Orchestra in Detroit in 1924 and then in 1929 joined a group of young musicians for an engagement in Toronto. They made such a hit that they incorporated and elected Glen Gray as president. They took the name of the resort where they were playing—the "Casa Loma."

Their subsequent career may be summed up as follows: went to Steel Pier at Atlantic City, summers of 1931 and 1933; played at hotels through the Middle West during fall and winter of 1932 and 1933, where they became the "rage" of collegiate dancers; featured at Glen Island Casino in New York summer of 1933; moved into Essex House, New York City, in fall of 1933; made air debut on present program shortly afterward; recently signed to succeed Ray Noble in the dining room atop Radio City.

A. D. H.

Architects to Hear Of Ancient Mosaics

Prof. William Emerson, head of the department of architecture, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will give an address before the Boston Architects' Club, this evening, on "Sancta Sophia, Past and Present."

He will tell the story of the discovery of the ancient mosaics, brought to light during the past three years by the Byzantine Institute, under the direction of Thomas Whittemore. These had not seen the light of day since the Turks forced their way into Constantinople in 1453, slew the heroic Constantine, last of the Byzantine emperors, and brought the empire to an end.

Sancta Sophia, of which the Greek name signified "Holy Wisdom," has been called the glory of Byzantine art and is considered to be one of the most beautiful buildings in the world.

R. I. Legislature Near Deadline On Receiving Bills

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7—Arrival of the fiftieth day of the legislative session in the Rhode Island House on Wednesday and in the Senate on Thursday means that all measures not reported out by committees at that time automatically are smothered. No matter how speedily the committees work from now until the deadline, leaders know full well that a huge mass of legislation will not be reported out.

Among the more important bills awaiting action in committee is one to redistrict the city of Providence, several designed to give Pawtucket the right to operate its own utility companies, a variety of labor bills and the important and necessary appropriation bill for 1936-1937.

The Providence redistricting measure would revise the lines which now separate the city's 13 wards. It is a Democratic measure and Republicans have bitterly assailed it as a plain move to reduce Republican representation. Because of the storm of opposition raised to this measure, there is considerable doubt whether all the Democrats will vote in favor of it. The bill will be smothered if only a few Democratic Senators vote with the Republicans.

The Pawtucket bills are perennial ones backed strongly by that city's Democratic leaders in their fight against the existing utility concerns. Leaders doubt that all the labor bills can be approved before the deadline arrives. An unemployment insurance bill appears to have the best chance of final passage. It has passed the House and appears on the Senate calendar in an amended form. If passed by the Senate it must go back to the House for concurrence in its amended form.

One of the measures given slight chance for passage proposes to set up a uniform and model system of caucuses for the State. It has been recommended year after year by the Rhode Island League of Women Voters and various other impartial civic organizations but has failed so far to win sufficient support for passage.

A long list of bills is expected to be passed out of committee before the deadline, but leaders expect most of them will be returned to committee where they will lie forgotten when the deadline arrives. Many of these are controversial issues which the committees will report out simply to clear their own skirts. The House and Senate bodies can send them back to committee and go before the electorate with clear consciences explaining that further study was necessary before they could be passed.

What's Going On In the Arts

Paintings in Wool

DECORATIVE pieces by Marian Stoll are exhibited at the Junior League, Zero Marlborough Street. Two arts are combined in one, for pictures comparable to those which are commonly painted in oils have been painstakingly worked in stitches. The embroidery is solid. From a distance, the eye is easily deceived into thinking these are paintings. In fact, the exhibition has been described as "paintings in wool."

Miss Stoll began with decorative work and this pictorial needlework is a development. She seems to make the simulation of the painted picture her objective. She has planned the preparatory sketch carefully, giving trees, houses, skies and terrain more than an outline. Miss Stoll has wrought her subjects in three dimensions; she gives them form and spatial existence. She employs light and shade to gain this result. She displays dexterity in the process.

It is a qustion, of course, whether the simulation of one art by another is worth the effort, whether the interest of the onlooker is in the success of imitation, or in the inherent charm of the work. To us it seems Miss Stoll could apply herself to design which would be more appropriate to stitchery, more suited to the fleecy texture of wool and its lovely, soft tones. It seems so much is wasted in the dark shadows, so little gained. Fantasy, flat design, geometric patterns, a conscious liberation from naturalism are the qualifications of most designs for needlework in wool. The results show a more spirited quality, a spontaneity, a whimsicality, which are lost in the more serious and more constrained painter-like portrayal.

D. A.

Coming Boston Dance Recitals

THE final spurt of a busy dance season comes in the recitals of our Boston dancers, who, occupied with pupils all the year, take this time to prove their own and their pupils' work. Nor need they be dismissed as prophets in their own country. Send any of them abroad with half the ballyhoo that attends European visitors over here, and they would probably be acclaimed as celebrities.

The three recitals on this week's list are from New York visitors. On Thursday evening, April 9, Paul Love, New York writer on the dance, assisted by Lillian Shapero, former member of Martha Graham's Group, and Letitia Ide and José Limon of the Humphrey-Weidman Group, will give a lecture-demonstration at Wellesley College.

For the two following evenings, comes the New Dance League from New York, presented by its affiliated organization here, the Contemporary Dance Group, of which Ruth Shalek is also to appear as soloist. The subject matter of the dances, as revealed by the titles, has the gleam of social consciousness in its eye. The dates, not to be overlooked, are Friday and Saturday evenings, April 10 and 11; place, the Repertory Theater.

Tuesday evening, April 28, brings the recital of Pauline Chellis, who also, as she says, is to venture a social remark in her new composition, "Cauldron," employing the group and expressing the turbulence of the times. In addition, José Limon will come on from New York, to appear in several duo-dances with her. It will be pretty nearly an entirely new program.

Hans Wiener's first recital in a set of two will take place at Jordan Hall on Thursday evening, April 30, when at least some scenes from his highly successful "Pictures at an Exhibition" will be revived. The second recital is scheduled for Saturday afternoon, May 2, in the same place, with a program arranged for children. Brilhart and the Concert Group, assisted by the Studio Group, will participate.

In the Repertory Theater on Saturday afternoon, May 2, will begin Miriam Winslow's two-session pupils' recital, supplemented by her group, the afternoon performance also planned with the children in mind. Miss Winslow will appear in solo and with her ensemble.

The honor of winding up the season falls to Edouard du Buron, whose solo recital is scheduled for the Repertory Theater on Wednesday evening, May 6. He too plans an almost entirely new program, having five new compositions in preparation and several others that have temporarily to be laid aside because of the indisposition of one of his assisting soloists.

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

"ON Your Toes," the new Rodgers-Hart musical, will conclude its Boston run at the Shubert tomorrow evening. It opens Saturday evening at the Imperial in New York.

"Night of January 16," courtroom melodrama in which a jury is selected from the audience, will open at the Shubert Saturday evening as scheduled, although Edmund Breese, who played the leading part, passed on yesterday in New York. His role will be assumed in Boston probably by Curtis Cooksey, last seen here in "Midwest," or by J. Arthur Young, who took it during the last performances in New York.

On the same evening, a new play called "Storm Child" will be presented for the first time at the Copley Theater, with Mary Young and Muriel Williams in the principal parts.

Next Monday evening, at the Plymouth, "Tobacco Road," Georgia folk play, will be presented for the first time in Boston. It has played more than 1000 performances in New York, but its subject matter has caused considerable controversy, and it has been banned in some western cities. Henry Hull will be seen here in the principal role, which he was the first to play.

Revival of Boat Industry Is Seen In Crowded Condition of Highways

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTPORT, Maine, April 7—A boat builder of the wooden mallet school, George H. Greenlaw, looked up from a tattered blueprint today long enough to predict that increased automobile traffic will boost Maine shipyards.

In the past decade there has been a continual increase in sailboats on the Maine coast, Skipper Greenlaw said, as he predicted a reviving boat building business from Cape Elizabeth to Eastport.

"It's largely because of the crowded highways," continued the shipwright. "A man gets to the point where he can't enjoy his automobile any more. The sea is the answer to that."

The trend is toward sailing craft which have auxiliary engines, Captain Greenlaw said. He prefers just a sail, a tiller and a smart breeze. "That's solid comfort and one way to enjoy peace and quiet."

The Skipper's own boat yard was busy today on a 75-foot schooner ordered by Mrs. Loring Johnson of Washington, D. C. This craft will be built, he said, of Maine lumber, with oak knees from the Nobleboro woods and white pine planking and decking from Princeton.

Soloist

John Charles Thomas
Who Will Sing With the Handel and Hayden Society in Its Performance of Mendelssohn's "Elijah" in Symphony Hall Sunday Evening

R. I. Bar Seeks To Keep Courts Free of Politics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7—A proposed amendment to the State Constitution designed to divorce the judiciary from politics is favored by the members of the Rhode Island Bar Association, 180 to 8, Fred B. Perkins, secretary of the association, announces. A poll recently was taken to determine the attitude of the bar toward this amendment drawn up by the association.

Several amendments to the Constitution which aim to achieve the same result now are pending before the Legislature. Mr. Perkins is seeking to have the various sponsors unite behind the bar association proposal which differs only slightly from those already introduced.

One of the arguments in favor of a constitutional convention last month was that a change in the State's laws was needed to provide life tenures for Rhode Island jurists. Both Democratic and Republican leaders were in favor of this proposal. The voters went to the polls March 10, however, and voted against the constitutional convention. This leaves the amendment path as the only way now open for bringing about a judiciary change which all factions agree will be a constructive one.

Under present laws, judges in Rhode Island can be removed from office by the Legislature by a simple majority vote and without a hearing.

Announcing the result of the poll taken among members of the bar association, Mr. Perkins said:

"The one subject upon which all persons seemed to be in agreement during the recent campaign relating to a constitutional convention was that concerning the advisability of an amendment to the Constitution of the State of Rhode Island, making the judiciary independent in every way of political influence.

"Not only was this opinion expressed by speakers, but, I believe that it is the unanimous opinion of the community as a whole. The citizens of the state are apparently profoundly disturbed by the possibilities of political interference with the judiciary. The Rhode Island Bar Association solicits the co-operation of all persons interested in the good of the community in its attempt to take this forward step for the benefit of the citizens as a whole."

R. I. Republicans To Elect Unpledged Delegates April 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 7—Rhode Island Republicans, as is their custom, will send unpledged delegates to the National Convention at Cleveland, a spokesman of the State Central Committee said today.

For the purpose of electing delegates to the state convention at the Hotel Biltmore on April 27, a caucus will be held April 18. United States Senator Jesse H. Metcalf will seek re-election, heading the G. O. P. ticket, according to a statement by Judge James E. Dooley, past campaign manager for Senator Metcalf. The Senator is said to be in a position to dictate the G. O. P. policy in Rhode Island.

Representative Charles F. Risk, who broke through the Democratic lines last year in a special election for an anti-New Deal victory, will be the party's choice for re-election. Neither Chairman Peirce H. Bereton of the State Committee nor its members will discuss possible candidates for the state ticket.

Townsend Organizer Finds His 'Split' Is Chiefly Just Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 7—In Vermont a Townsend Club organizer does not get rich. Fred F. Berry, state manager of the Townsend Plan, revealed his annual income today—$600.

His income from Townsend forces, Mr. Berry explained, comes as follows: He receives no salary. Out of the 25-cent membership fee which each club member pays, Mr. Berry gets 5 cents. Out of each of the 10-cent monthly dues, Mr. Berry gets 1 cent. On each copy of the Townsend Weekly, sold for 5 cents, Mr. Berry gets 2 cents. And from each new club which Mr. Berry organizes he receives 10 cents of the 25-cent dues, rather than the customary 5 cents.

Vermont has 9000 members in its 53 Townsend clubs. If all monthly dues were paid, Mr. Berry's profit would be $90 a month. If all purchased the Townsend Weekly, Mr. Berry would add $720 to his account. "Yes," admitted Mr. Berry, "if everyone paid his monthly dues and bought our magazine, we would make a lot of money. But the fact is that less than 1 per cent of our membership does these things."

"During the month of March," Mr. Berry stated, "the sum of $77 came into the state office at Rutland. As we had to split with the district organizers, there was only about $50 left for my wife and me. Out of this we pay for all our transportation, mailing and printing. Why, we had to borrow money and mortgage our property to get through the year!"

4-H Club Camp Will Be Rebuilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 7—Camp Vail, center annually of 4-H Club members at the Eastern States Exposition, will be entirely rebuilt for its twentieth anniversary this fall, it was decided at a meeting of state club leaders and exposition officials.

The center of the replanned camp will have 11 project booths, each showing an important phase of 4-H Club activity and apportioned among the six New England States. Assignments of booths will be made at a conference of club leaders here May 11.

The projects will include dairying, beef cattle raising, sheep, poultry, gardening, canning, homecrafts, care of clothing and health. Other displays will show clothing, room improvement, tree planting, wild flowers and conservation of wild life.

The NEW
TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
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Arrangements for new listings or changes in existing listings should be made not later than APRIL 15th

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EVERY business or residence main telephone carries with it one free listing in the alphabetical telephone directory. Every business customer also receives a free listing in the classified section of the directory. Many subscribers, both residence and business, in order to get the most out of their telephone facilities, also make use of additional listings which may be obtained at a very slight monthly charge.

Some of the various listings are illustrated here. If any suit your needs, ask your local Telephone Business Office about them. Or if any would be suitable with slight changes, it may be possible to devise a similar listing which would exactly meet your requirements.

Sample Alphabetical Special Listings

Aerial Radio Service Shop 10 Arl...SOM rset 1234
Nights Sundays Holidays.....MYS tic 4321
Churchill George A o/c 40 Norfolk..TAL bot 2341
Res 205 Eliot.....BLU hills 3412
Munroe Lawrence tailor
293 Bennetn.EAS t Bos 1324
Res call Lynn Mass Breakers 4231
Paige & Smith undrtkrs 10 Bailey..GEN ove 2431
If no answer call.....HIG hinds 2314
Suffolk Ins Agency 100 Cong.....LIB erty 3241
Res Joseph F Ayer 37 Main.....SOM rset 3421
Res Roy E Hammond
1230 Hyde Pk av.HYD e Pk 4123
Res Vincent S Haywood
356 Com av.COM monith 1432

Sample Classified Special Listings

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Ball Bros Paints & Hardware Auto
Supplies 175 Coml.....MAL den-4512

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29 Inman.....KIR kind-1245

Note—These names and numbers are intended to be fictitious.

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Nantasket Line Spruces Up for 119th Year of Summer Excursions

First passengers of season will board famous boats May 27—Last year 900,000 heeded the call of the sea aboard these vessels — Citizens of Hull once rushed in to save old shipping company from financial reefs.

By a Staff Photographer

Soon Boston Will See Scenes Like These Again

Marine Park and the Memorial to Donald McKay, Builder of Famous Clipper Ships, as They Appear From a Nantasket-Boston Line Steamboat Are Shown at Upper Left. Music on the Deck, as Pictured at the Upper Right, Adds a Touch of Charm to the Trip Down the Harbor. The Custom House Tower, Inset, Below—The Steamship Pemberton

The few thousand residents of Hull township don't depend on the sight of small boys playing marbles or the traditional robin to determine the official advent of spring. When Hullites learn that the fleet of Nantasket-Boston Steamship Company vessels are getting their engines overhauled, their brasswork polished and their slightly rococo decorations refurbished, they know very well that spring has come and that summer—which boosts Hull's population to 150,000 at its peak—can't be very far behind.

On May 27, the historic steamship service will begin its 119th summer of carrying commuters and vacationists back and forth between Rowes Wharf and Nantasket. Since the bright day in 1819 when the sturdy little Eagle swished her way down the harbor, the line has operated without a single fatal accident. Two of the vessels, the Mayflower and the Pemberton, are still pushed through the water by side wheels; the other two, the Allerton and the Nantasket, are driven by propellers.

Major Industry

Operation of the Nantasket steamships is a major industry for Hull in more ways than one. Besides the passenger traffic carried by the line, the annual spring overhauling of the vessels employs at least 50 men for many weeks. All work on the steamers is done at Hull, except scraping of the underwater portions, for which they are brought to East Boston dry docks.

When the line begins operation for the season on May 27, it will run nine round trips every day. Toward the middle of June, these trips will be increased to 12. And by July 15, it is expected that the traffic will require the customary 14 (hourly) round trips daily.

Hull Aids Ship Line

Although the Nantasket steamboats have carried their passengers with a high record of safety for more than a century, there was a period, not long ago, when the line itself was very nearly sunk on a financial reef. Land traffic competition, the depression and a disastrous fire several years ago would certainly have ended its long and faithful service had not the citizens of Hull come to the rescue, taken over the bankrupt company and with a loan of $145,000 and an additional $50,000 public stock subscription salvaged the line.

Even with the revived finances, the Nantasket-Boston Company has not had entirely smooth sailing. With better times the Nantasket company officials hope for definite improvement. Last year, the four vessels carried 900,000 passengers. Simultaneously with the announcement of its coming season, the company also announces some changes among its officers.

Wheeler Heads Company

John R. Wheeler of Hull has been elected president and treasurer of the company to succeed State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley, who declined renomination because of official business. Harold E. Greene, a steamboat official for many years, has been elected general manager in place of the late Capt. Joseph T. Galliano. Mr. Greene has served the company for a number of years as passenger agent.

To these and other officers of the line falls a far greater responsibility than merely running a small harbor boat line. The Nantasket excursion ships are the embodiments of a tradition.

They have been many things to many travelers. To the commuter, they provide a refreshing trip back and forth during summer months between office and seashore home. To mothers, they have been the means of an inexpensive outing during the long months when a city tenement is hardly an escape from the blazing heat which sears its way into narrow streets.

Most important of all, to children of all ages, the Nantasket vessels have combined the adventures of Treasure Island with a palatial luxury.

New Hampshire Finds Child Labor Problem Slowly Disappearing

CONCORD, N. H., April 7 (AP)—The child labor problem is less serious now in New Hampshire than in 1929, James N. Pringle, Commissioner of Education, reported yesterday.

"New Hampshire," he said, "ratified the child labor amendment to the Federal Constitution in 1933 and I can truthfully say that the child labor problem is gradually but certainly disappearing from our State.

"We issued more than 1000 work certificates to children in 1929, but in 1934 we issued only 41. We have found it possible to utilize part of the time of one of our two state inspectors of child labor on child welfare instead."

Connecticut River Goes On Rampage Once More

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7 (AP)—The Connecticut River gradually was reaching the flood stage again today, but officials reported the swollen water was not causing any undue alarm. The river height was 15.7 feet, only three tenths of an inch from the flood stage.

Two weeks ago the Connecticut, on the most disastrous rampage in its history, rose to 37.5 feet, causing damage estimated at more than $25,000,000. Officials of the Hartford branch of the United States Weather Bureau said an early decline in the river could be expected.

Easter Excursions

With round-trip tickets costing little more than the ordinary one-way fare, the Eastern Steamship Lines is going to run Easter excursions to the Maritime Provinces. The excursionists will be taken to the Provinces aboard the liner Evangeline, which has just completed three cruises to Florida, the West Indies, and the Panama Canal. The sailing from Boston will be tomorrow at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and excursionists will be permitted to return from Saint John on any regular sailing up to and including Friday, April 24, and from Yarmouth up to and including Tuesday, April 21.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Every so often, on our shopping days, we are fortunate enough to run across something that is truly unique; something that we feel would bring a great deal of sheer pleasure and satisfaction to its owner. And such is Eaton's Personal Log Book, to be found at the stationery counter where you insist on paper from "The Writing Desk of Eaton" . . . and it's brand new.

♪ ♪ ♪

Spacious Volume

It's a spacious personal volume (for either a woman or a man), in which one may jot down interesting facts and happenings, paint a beautiful setting (with the satisfaction of knowing it will stay right where it is put, and not be cast about in the sea of personal belongings!) preserve clippings of interest, log the date, place, length and weight of the last trout of the season, jot off a poem, a bit of prose, or even a short short! In fact its uses are almost endless, and it occurs to us that it would be more than appreciated for use as a "memory book," for those endless but nevertheless valuable theater stubs, dance programs, invitations and pressed flowers . . . by the girl who is away at school.

It will appeal especially to those who have an appreciation of fine workmanship and beauty in appearance, for it contains 90 blank sheets of beautiful paper (which if we know our paper, is 100 per cent rag), and is bound in the finest of handsewn binding. And then, as if all this weren't enough . . . it's hand-tooled in 22 carat gold.

Eaton's Personal Log Book in two convenient sizes . . . 6"×8", and 7"×9¼". And you may have your choice of four perfectly exquisite leather covers in Medici red, Borgia blue, Cellini green, and a deep Florentine brown. Then, too, there are three toolings . . . "Canterbury," "Renaissance," and "Scroll Renaissance." Priced at $6.50 and $8.50, according to size, and we suggest that it would make an ideal present for the woman for whom you find it more than difficult to select a gift . . . namely, the woman who literally "has everything," as well as a bride, your week-end hostess, and the girl who is going abroad for a year . . . to say nothing of yourself!

♪ ♪ ♪

Tailored Suit

Now this is to be a description to end all descriptions (well, at least until next week!) of a man-tailored suit for women we saw at Kennedy's, at Summer and Hawley Street, and in which one could feel trimly attired, whether seriously going about one's business or gayly promenading. We feel that it is so attractively priced that we mention it first of all—$19.75. However, despite its low price, it is fashioned from gabardine of a quality we know we've seen used in suits that have a much higher price tag. It's beautifully lined with "Earl Glo," the lining that lasts as long as the suit, tailored and styled just as your husband's suits are. That is, with attention to every detail, and, after all, it's just these details that can "make" or "break" a suit. The one to which we refer is by Manley, and may be seen, along with at least three other Manley models at the same price, in the women's and misses' fashion shop, which is on the third floor . . . and well worth visiting—even though, at the moment, you're only looking.

♪ ♪ ♪

Thief-Proof 'Bike'

Whether it's for yourself or your youngster, the new bicycles at Filene's are simply the last word, as far as bicycles go. Because first and foremost; they're called Theft-Proof. And if you've ever witnessed the woe begone expression on a youngster's face as he tells you his "bike is gone," you'll no doubt insist on this item the next time a bicycles comes wheeling into your family. The Yale Cycle-Lock, which locks the wheels at right angles to the frame, renders it impossible to be ridden or wheeled away.

Of course it's stream lined, but not so much so that you'll feel you're astride something from a Buck Rogers' serial, such as some we've seen. They also stress additional features such as wider, longer mudguards, a larger, heavier spring saddle, a Jewel reflector light, and chromium plated wheel rims and handle-bars. Priced at $25.95 . . . in the Bicycle Shop at Filene's.

♪ ♪ ♪

Prize Costumes

Ambitious girls with a flair for designing and sewing will be interested in the original prize-winning costumes now on display in the yard goods department, at Jordan Marsh's. These three outfits were selected as the most original and suitable of the many costumes designed by students of the Massachusetts School of Art, and made up from fabrics supplied by Jordan Marsh Company. They include the ever popular "basic" dress, in navy blue, a particularly tricky evening ensemble of natural color novelty cotton material treated in an oriental manner, and the out fit that was selected as the most outstanding of all . . . a yellow linen ensemble, topped by a flared swagger jacket of green and yellow plaid.

♪ ♪ ♪

They're Worth While

Honorable mention to: The Roll-away coiffure arrangement that certainly ought to make you feel like and look like a new woman . . . that is if you're sure you can "get away" with it in the first place. The hair is all rolled away from the face and acquires and holds its quaintness by the use of rats . . . remember them? Coty's new gardenia perfume. A perfume that is true to its namesake, and never "wilts" or "dies." In other words, you always have the decidedly true scent, or there's none at all . . . no halfway between going and gone! The heat-resisting glass frying pans at Jordan's, and no doubt your favorite hardware store, with which you can see what's happening to the chops underneath, and there's no more ugly black pans staring you in the face. But best of all the handles are detachable, so that you can get double duty out of the skillet . . . by using it as a serving dish. Only 75 cents. And the attractive assortment of handkerchiefs of every color and description at T. D. Whitney's. Dainty pastels, with oodles of hand-drawn work for only a quarter. Small nautical hankies, in dark solid colors, trimmed up with anchors; and other decorations made out of tiny wooden buttons are new for 50 cents. J. T.

(A Tuesday and Friday Feature)

Gillis Appeals Fine Of $300 for Failure To Reinstate Fireman

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., April 7 (AP)—Mayor Andrew J. "Bossy" Gillis was fined $300 in district court for failure to reinstate former Fire Chief John F. Cutter and for violation of civil service rules.

One of his first acts in assuming his third term was to discharge Chief Cutter. At a court hearing he was ordered to reinstate him and upon his refusal he was brought in again.

Mayor Gillis appealed the fine and the case will come up in Salem the first week in May.

Wheel in Henhouse Presents Rural Mystery

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WEST BROOKFIELD, Mass., April 7—A wheel going up and a wheel going down look alike if glimpsed for a moment in mid-air. Recently some excitement was caused by the report that an airplane passing over the town had lost a wheel. There were many to tell how it had spun down through the sky to crash into a henhouse on the farm of Lindsey T. Smith.

Investigation revealed that the flywheel on a wood saw in operation at the farm had worked loose, flown through the air for some distance and fallen into the henhouse.

Harvard Announces New Plan For Training School Teachers

(Continued from Page 9)

to the educational system is distinctly limited. No layman can attain sound views of general education policy without serious study of the social, psychological, and technical issues involved in creating, organizing, and conducting a system of schools. His judgment on the place and value of a subject of study is bound, for example, to be uncertain and narrow unless he has tried to see the entire school program in its setting and against its psychological and social background.

"It is because American teachers ought to be professionals in every sense of the word at the very beginning of their service—deepening their understanding, of course, as they go on—that Harvard will henceforth insist upon a sound and intensive study in education and will match this with a requirement of thorough mastery of subjects to be taught."

The official announcement issued by the two faculties said:

"Under the new plan the cooperating faculties have established a degree in which scholarship may be united with professional understanding and with personal fitness for teaching, all three to be suitably demonstrated by performance.

"The degree is awarded on achievement evidenced by examinations in the subject to be taught and in education, and on an apprenticeship in teaching. Except as attainment in specific aspects of certain subjects is tested by the final examinations in designated courses, credits in courses are not required.

"The minimum requirement of graduate study at Harvard University is one year, but most candidates for the degree will need more than a year to prepare for the tests on which the degree is based. Certain candidates may find it possible to take the required examinations with success after a year and one summer, or a year and two summers, of study beyond the Bachelor's degree.

"Instruction preparatory to the tests in education and in some of the subjects in arts and sciences is available at Harvard in the summer school as well as in the academic year. Candidates will be advised individually as to suitable programs of preparation.

"The fields of teaching in which the degree may be taken are the classics, English, fine arts, French, German, mathematics, music, the natural sciences (physics, chemistry, biology), and the social sciences (history, government, and economics).

"In general, the standard for basic knowledge of the subject is that of the divisional examinations for the bachelor's degree in Harvard College, which must be passed with honor grades. In certain fields, successful graduate study in specified courses is required as evidence of a type of achievement deemed requisite in a teacher. In some fields special examinations are given to test the candidate's command of particular aspects of the subject; as, for example, in French and in German, examinations to test pronunciation and ability to converse.

"In education, a general examination will test the candidate's knowledge and understanding in five fields: educational psychology, the measurement of individual growth and achievement, the historical and philosophical background of educational policy in certain western nations, current issues in American secondary education, and general principles of teaching. Preparation for this examination may be obtained at Harvard in five half-courses constituting somewhat more than half a year of study, or two and one half sessions of the summer school.

"A special examination will test the candidate's knowledge of the materials and methods in the subject he is to teach. Preparation for this will be available at Harvard in a whole course in the curriculum and methods in each of the nine fields in which the degree is awarded. Inexperienced students will be placed as apprentices, under supervision, in co-operating schools and school systems. The requirement of apprenticeship may be waived for experienced teachers whose work is certified as successful."

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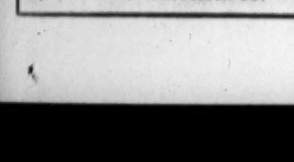

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Neither are many other smart women. They are never deceived by fancy packages when it comes to buying Egg Noodles. They insist upon Mueller's — because Mueller's famous triple-wrapped and sealed package protects the purity, flavor and FRESHNESS of these choice, tender Egg Noodles.

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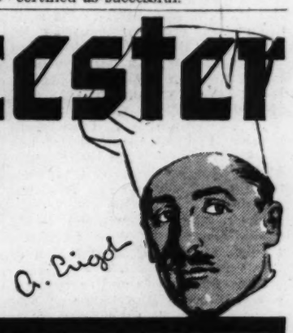

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New York City

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Mild Sugar Cured - a low price for this nationally famous ham.
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EGGS 2 Doz. 45c
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BROOKSIDE CREAMERY ROLLS BUTTER LB. 35c
FINAST BREAD FLOUR 24½ LB. BAG 79c
SLICED - SUGAR CURED - RINDLESS BACON LB. 35c
OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY FLOUR 24½ LB. BAG 69c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables

BANANAS	FANCY MEL-RIPE	4 LBS	21c
WINESAP APPLES		4 LBS	17c
FLORIDA ORANGES	LGE SIZE	DOZ	29c
CELERY	WHITE - CRISP	2 BUNCHES	25c
BEETS	LARGE BUNCHES	BUNCH	5c

DOUGHNUTS	Plain or Sugared	Doz	15c
PINK SALMON	Fancy Alaska	Tall Tin	10c
FISH FLUFF	Recipes on Back of Pkg	4 oz Pkg	12c
TUNA FISH	Light Meat	2 No ½ Tins	25c
PINEAPPLE GEMS		No 2½ Tin	21c
TOMATOES	Standard Red Ripe	3 No 2 Tins	20c
COOKIES	Oreo Sandwich - Grahams & O'clock Tea	2 Pkgs	19c
ENGLISH STYLE COOKIES		Lb Pkg	35c
PANTRY COOKIES	N. B. C.	Lb Bulk	25c
MACARONI	or Finast Spaghetti	8 oz Pkg	5c
DIXIE MARGARINE	Pure Vegetable	Lb Pkg	21c
CAMPFIRE MARSHMALLOW		Lb Pkg	19c
MIRABEL GRAPE JAM		2 16 oz Jars	25c

Mild Cheese	Whole Milk	Lb	21c
Friend's Beans		2 28 oz Tins	29c
Heinz Soups		2 Pint Tins	25c
Pickles	Banquet Brand Sweet Mixed	Quart Jar	29c
Red Salmon		Tall Tin	23c
Gorton's	Codfish Cakes	2 10 oz Tins	25c
Underwood's	Clam Chowder	Lge Tin	19c
Jell-O	Pure Fruit Flavors	3 Pkgs	17c
Olives	Finast Stuffed Lge Bot 29c Med Bot 15c	2 Sm Bots	19c
Molasses	Richmond Fancy Cooking	No 1½ Tin	10c
Molasses	Finast Lge No 2½ Tin 25c	2 No 1½ Tins	25c
Snowdrift	Shortening	1 Lb Pkg	16c
Del Monte	Fruit Salad	No 1 Tin 17c / No 2½ Tin	29c
Pears	FINAST BARTLETT 2 No 2½ Tins 37c	Richmond Bartlett 2 No 2 Tins	25c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Listed Stock Quotations •

Demand for Utilities Counteracts Selling in Rest of Market

• Commodity and Money Markets

Market as Whole Irregular; Utility Shares in Demand

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—The recently strong steels and motors beat a retreat in today's stock market, while scattered utilities and specialties came to the fore to bolster the list.

Profit taking in the leaders appeared early, and continued sporadically during most of the session. Dullness ruled in most sections.

On the upside, at the approach of the final hour, were Western Union, Consolidated Edison, North American, Public Service of New Jersey, American Water Works, U. S. Smelting and American Smelting.

Late Tone Easy

National Steel lost 2 points and others, off as much as 1 or more, included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Midland Steel Products, Johns-Manville, Sears Roebuck, Distillers Corporation, Greyhound and Union Pacific.

The late tone was easy. Transfers approximated 1,700,000 shares.

At Chicago both wheat and corn finished unchanged to ¼ of a cent a bushel improved.

Commodities, holding to a slightly irregular range, were of little help to shares. Bonds were also mixed.

Notwithstanding optimistic implications of the course of domestic business and industry, some traders were said to have adjourned to a neutral position pending the forthcoming French elections. A devaluation of the franc, it was thought, might have a temporarily unsettling effect on securities, although no prolonged liquidation was looked for as the result of this move.

Bond Prices Mixed

The bond market was mixed in quiet trading today.

Investment circles reported supply and demand about even and said activity was confined principally to minor shifts in the portfolios of individuals.

The absence of any new factor in the U. S. Government credit situation left the Treasury market quiet and two thirty-seconds lower to three thirty-seconds higher shortly before noon. A gainer was the 2¾ issue. Losers included the 3¼s of 1946 and the 3s of 1946.

In the corporate division small losses and gains were about a standoff. Rails were most active. Slightly higher were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s and Southern Railway 4s. Down a peg were Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Missouri Pacific 5s and New York Central 5s. Philadelphia Reading Coal and Iron 6s rose a point.

Cuba Railroad 5s and 6s were off a point or so. Studebaker 6s and Warren Bros. 6s were fractionally lower. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s had a slight loss and Pacific Gas 5s a limited gain.

Foreign obligations were quiet and likewise mixed. Brazil 6½s and Japan 6½s were up a trifle. Italian 7s yielded somewhat.

Chicago Wheat Values Firm in Today's Trading

CHICAGO, April 7 (AP)—Firmness characterized wheat values today, more confidence in the buying side being evinced, especially in regard to the nearby delivery, May.

Much interest was displayed concerning talk in the British Parliament as to utilizing Canada's surplus wheat to stock British granaries for defense purposes. Traders watched sharply the action of the Winnipeg market.

Wheat closed firm at the same as yesterday's finish to ¼ cent higher, May 94⅜, July 84¾-85, corn also unchanged to ¼ up, May 59½, oats unchanged to ⅛ advanced, and provisions at 2 cents to 10 cents decline.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—Trading in the stock market developed holiday dullness and the uncertain political situation checked speculation. Giltedged securities, industrials and rubber shares maintained their steadiness while other sections were undecided. The closing was quiet.

Paris—International shares moved irregularly, but Spanish issues, chemicals, metals, rentes and domestic stocks held their position. The market closed steady.

Liverpool—Cotton futures closed 2 to 6 points higher on unfavorable American weather reports in the South.

Boston Stocks

April 7, 1936

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

This list is	High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
Atlas Corp	14½	14	14	13¾
Bos & Albany	138	138	138	138
Boston Elevated	67	66½	67	66½
Bos Elev "A"	9½	9½	9½	9½
Bos & Me pf	28½	28	28½	28
Bos Gas & Fuel	7¾	7¾	7¾	8¼
Eas Gas & F pf	68	67	68	68
Eas G & E pr pf	75½	75	75	77
East Mass R	2	2½	2½	3½
East Mass R pf B	14½	14	14	14½
East Mass R adj	5½	5½	5½	5½
Edison Elec	168½	167½	168½	168
Edison Elec pp	64½	64	64½	64
Gilchrist Co	7¾	7½	7¾	7¾
Lowe's Bos	100	100	100	100
Mergenthaler	42½	42½	42½	42½
N E Tel & Tel	123½	123½	123½	123
Nor Boston	45	45	45	45
Reece Btn R	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Shawmut Assn	2	2	2	2
Stearns Elec	12½	12½	12½	12½
Texas Oil	27½	27½	27½	27½
Utah Apex	3½	3½	3½	3½
Utah M & T	70c	70c	70c	70c
United Shoe M	87½	87	87	88¼
"	89½			89½
East Mass 4½ 48	75	74½	75	75
East Mass 6s 48	90	90	90	90

*ex-dividend, †ex-rights, s—partly extra, x—optional cash or stock, f—paid in 1935, m Accumulations in 1935.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat					
May	94⅝	94⅝	94¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
July	85	85½	84½	84¾	+ ⅝
Sept.	83⅞	84	83⅞	83¾	
Corn					
May	59⅝	59⅝	59½	59½	+ ¼
July	59	59⅝	58⅝	59	+ ¼
Sept	58½	58⅝	58¼	58½	+ ¼
Oats					
May	35⅝	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅛
July	36⅛	36⅛	35⅞	35	
Sept	34⅝	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝	
Provisions					
May	8.15	8.20	8.10	8.10	+ .02
July	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.30	+ .02

Stock and Bond Averages

	Apr. 7	Apr. 6	Apr. 4	Apr. 3	Apr. 2	Apr. 1
30 Industrials	143.58	143.58	143.58	143.58	143.58	143.58
20 Rails	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00	39.00
15 Utilities	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00
10 Bonds	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00	97.00

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 7	Last Apr. 6
49⅝	42	Abraham & St (1.80)	49⅝	49	49	47
118	111½	Abraham & S pf (7)	113	113	113	..
74⅜	66	Acme Steel (2½¶)	71½	70½	71½	..
13⅞	10⅞	Adams Express (.10b)	13½	12⅝	12⅝	13½
38⅜	25½	Adams Millis (1)	26½	26¼	26¼	26⅝
28	22¼	Addressograph (.80b)	26⅛	26¼	26¼	..
21½	1¼	Advance Rumely	38	25½	25½	..
9	7⅝	Affiliated Prod (.60)	3⅛	3	3⅛	..
194	168½	Air Reduction (3¶)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
6¼	2	Airway Elec App	189	188¾	189	188¾
17⅝	14⅜	Alaska Juneau (.80¶)	8⅜	8	8	8⅛
4⅝	2¾	Allegheny Corp (h)	15	14⅜	14⅞	14⅞
30¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	24½	24⅝	24½	25¼
208	157	Allied Chem (6)	35⅝	34½	34⅞	35⅝
26⅜	23½	Allied Mills (1)	207	206	207	..
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	27	26⅜	27	27½
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	8¼	8⅛	8⅜	8⅜
50	38¾	Allis Chalmers	72¼	72¼	72¼	72⅝
28½	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	50	49⅝	49⅝	50½
5⅛	3⅞	Amal Leather	25½	25	25	25½
47⅛	37⅞	Amal Lthr pf (2g)	4¼	4	4	4¼
125½	73	Amerada (2)	38	38	38	..
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	114⅝	114¾	114¾	114⅜
55½	42½	Am Bank Note (½b)	56	55½	55½	56½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	55	54½	54½	55
50½	47½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾
132½	125¾	Am Brake S&F pf (7)	49½	49	49	49½
134½	118¾	Am Can (4¶)	129	126¼	126¼	129
41	32⅝	Am Car & Fdry	121¼	121	121	121¾
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	36	35½	35½	36
53⅛	31	Am Chain	67½	66¼	67½	66¼
95½	88	Am Chicle (3¶)	52	51¼	51¼	52¾
13⅜	8⅛	Am Colortype	90	90	90	..
32⅜	27	Am Com Alcohol	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	8¾	28¾	28½	28¾
95	89½	Am Crys Sug 1pf (6)	22	21¾	21¾	21⅞
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h) old	90	90	90	90
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	1	¾	¾	¾
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	40¾	38½	40¼	37½
37¼	26	Am & For Pow 6	36¼	34	36	34¾
18⅝	12¼	Am & For Pow 5pf	18½	18	18¼	17¾
18¼	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	16½	16¼	16¼	16¾
46	38½	Am Hide & L	76	75	75	77½
41½	37	Am Hide & L pf (3)	41	41	41	41½
4⅝	3	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
24	17½	Am Ice	37¾	37¾	37¾	..
12⅞	10⅝	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	18½	18½	18½
36¼	25¼	Am International	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
95½	73¼	Am Locomotive	31½	30	30	31
97¾	23½	Am Loco pf	82	79½	82	79½
18	10¼	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
35⅞	27¾	Am Mach & Met	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12⅝
13½	7½	Am Metal	13½	13¼	13¼	13¼
52½	36⅜	Am Power & Lt	52⅝	52	52	52½
60½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	80⅝	54⅜	60	60½
27¾	20½	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
34	28¼	Am Radiator	31⅝	30⅞	31	31¼
116½	89¾	Am Rolling Mill (1.20)	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	..
27	20¾	Am Safety Razor (6)	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	24½
32¼	25⅝	Am Seating vtc	33	32	32½	31½
91½	56¾	Ab Shipbuilding (2)	144⅛	144¼	144½	144
152⅞	136½	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	63	62	63	..
73½	57½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	86¼	84¾	84¾	85
33⅜	23¾	Am Snuff (3¶)	30⅜	29¼	29¼	30⅛
115	107¾	Am Steel Fdries	114	114	114	114
36	29¾	Am Steel F pf (2)	61½	51¾	52½	52⅝
61¼	51½	Am Stores (2)	30½	30	30½	30¼
141⅞	129	Am Sugar Ref (2)	55	54½	54⅝	56
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sug Ref pf (7)	132	132	132	..
178	155¾	Am Sum Tobacco (1¶)	24½	24½	24½	25
102½	87	Am Tel & Tel (9)	169	167¼	169	167½
89¼	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	92¾	92½	92¾	92
8⅛	6¼	Am Tobacco B (5)	94¼	93½	94	94
35	24¼	Am Type Fdrs (h)	6¼	..	..	..
24¼	20½	Am Type Fdr pf (h)	29⅞	28¼	28¼	..
102	92¾	Am Wat W & E	24½	23¾	23⅞	23¾
11⅞	9¼	Am Wat 1pf (h6)	102½	102¼	102½	102
70¾	60	Am Woolen	10	9⅝	9⅞	10
2	1⅛	Am Woolen pf (1)	63½	63	63	64
10	6¾	Am Wr Pap (h)	1¼	1	1	1¼
7¾	4	Am Wr P pf (h)	6	5¾	5¾	6¼
73½	44	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
37¾	28	Am Zinc L&S pf	57½	57	57	57
46	35	Anaconda Cop (11¾b)	38½	37¾	37¾	38½
26¾	15½	Anaconda Wire (1¼b)	44	44	44	44¼
7¾	4¾	Anchor Cap (.60)	24¾	24½	24½	24½
84	66¼	Armour Ill	58	58	58	58¼
62¾	47¼	ArmourIll pr pf (6)	74¾	74¾	74¾	75¾
15	7½	Armstrong Cork (1½¶)	61	60⅝	60⅝	60
11⅞	8½	Arnold Constable (½)	12½	12	12	12¼
15	13½	Artloom Corp	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	20
109¾	106	Asso Dry Goods	17¼	16¾	16¾	17½
105	98	Asso Dry G 1pf (3)	109	109	109	..
80⅝	59	Asso Dry G 2pf	105½	105½	105½	..
114	90¾	Atchison T&SF (2e)	78¼	77	77¾	78¼
35¾	27	Atchison pf (5)	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜	104⅜
18½	12¾	Atl Coast Line	30	28¾	28¾	30
35½	27½	Atl Gulf & W I	14	14	14	..
73	48	Atl Refining (1)	34⅞	34½	34⅝	34¾
30½	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	65	64	64	66
54¼	40¼	Auburn Auto	24	24	24	24
10¾	7¾	Austin Nichols	49½	49¼	49¾	49¾
46½	38½	Austin Nichols A (2)	88¾	88¼	88¾	87½
7¾	4¾	Aviation Corp Del	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¾
6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
54½	37¾	Baldwin L pf (h)	44	43¾	44	44⅜
24½	16¼	Balt & Ohio	23⅞	21	21	21½
34½	22¼	Balt & Ohio pf	29¾	28¼	28¼	29¾
117½	112¼	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	114	114	114	..
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	19¾	19	19	19¼
95	82¼	Barker Bros pf	99	99	99¾	98¼
18¾	14½	Barnsdall A n	19¾	19½	19¾	19⅝
74½	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	75½	75	75	73¼
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1¢e)	22¾	22¼	22¾	22¾
90½	86	Beech-Nut Pack (3¶)	88	88	88	88½
16¼	13½	Belding Hem (1)	14¾	14½	14¾	14⅝
29¼	21¾	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29¾	28¾	28¾	29¾
24⅞	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½¶)	27¾	23¾	23¾	23¾
57¼	48	Best & Co (2¶)	55¾	55¼	55¼	55⅞
61⅜	52½	Beth Steel	17¾	17½	17½	17½
19	16⅞	Beth Steel 5% pf	113¼	110	110	110
46	32	Beth Steel 7% pf	20¼	19¾	19¾	19¾
20¼	15¼	Bigelow Sanford (¼)	48	47	48	48
21⅜	19½	Blaw Knox (.10b)	19½	19	19	19½
28½	20⅞	Bloomingdale (.40)	20	19⅞	20	..
63⅛	52	Boeing Airplane	22	22¼	22¼	23⅛
98½	93⅞	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	87⅝	86½	86½	87⅝
45	39⅜	Bon Ami (4)	98½	98½	98½	98
30¼	25⅝	Bon Ami B (2¶)	41¼	41	41¼	40¾
83½	64	Borden (1.60)	28¼	27½	27½	27⅝
11½	7¾	Borg Warner (3)	81¾	81⅜	81⅜	81⅝
35⅞	27¾	Boston & Maine	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
13½	7½	Bridgeport Brass (.40)	17¾	17	17½	17¼
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	67½	60½	60½	61¼
80½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞	49⅜
103½	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	104	104	104	103½
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	9¾	8¾	9	..
43	33½	Brooklyn Q pf (3g)	43	40	40	..
13	8⅞	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	51	51	51	50¾
14½	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11	10¾	10¾	11
20½	16	Bucyrus Erie	12⅝	12½	12½	12¾
15	9½	Bucyrus E/cv pf	17	17	17	17¼
115	85	Budd Mfg	14	13¾	13¾	14
5⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg pf	107	107	107	..
14	11½	Budd Mfg rts	4¾	4¼	4¾	4½
31½	22¾	Budd Wheel	11¾	11½	11¾	11⅝
21½	11½	Bullard	28¾	28¼	28½	28¾
26⅜	20⅝	Bulova Watch	20¾	20¾	20¾	20⅞
34¾	25⅝	Burroughs Add (.80¶)	29½	29¼	29¼	29¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
6⅝	2¾	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	5¾	5½	6
25¼	19⅝	Byers	24½	23½	23½	23¾
74	64	Byers pf	68½	68⅝	68½	68¾
37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33⅞
1⅞	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	9¼	9	9	9⅜
40¼	30	Campbell Wy&C (1¶)	38	36¾	37⅛	38
16⅛	10¼	Canada Dry	14	13¾	14	14¼
43½	37½	Canadian Pacific	13¼	13	13½	13¾
18½	13	Cannon Mills (2)	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
49	43¼	Capital Admin	16½	16¼	16¼	16⅜
9¾	7¾	Capital Adm pf (3)	49	49	49	48
164	92½	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8½	8½	8½	8⅝
79	54¾	Case Threshg	161	160	160	162
32¼	26¼	Caterpillar Trac (2)	78¼	77¾	78	78½
31½	24¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	30	28¾	29	29⅜
35½	25¾	Celotex Co	28⅜	28¼	28¾	28½
56¾	48¾	Central Aguirre (1½¶)	34	33¾	34	34
19¼	23⅜	Cerro de Pasco (4)	56⅜	55½	55½	56⅛
96	80½	Certain-Teed	18¾	18	18	18¼
104¼	101	Certain-Teed pf	96¼	96	96	96
85	22¼	Champion P pf (6)	102	102	102	102
74½	51	Checker Cab Mfg	64	63½	63½	63
61	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66⅛	66	66	66
6¼	2⅜	Chess & Ohio (2.80)	58	57⅜	57⅜	57⅝
8¼	4	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
12	7	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
2⅞	1¾	Chi Ind & L pf (h)	8¼	8¼	8½	..
5⅞	3	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
7¾	3¾	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	1⅜	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3¾	3¾	3⅞
20½	16	Chi N'west pf (h)	9	8	9	10
3	1⅜	Chi Pneu Tool	17¾	16¾	16¾	17
7⅞	3¼	Chi Rk I & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
11⅜	7	Chi Rk I & P 6% (h)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
55	25	Childs Company	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
95	85½	Chile Copper (½b)	24¾	24¼	24½	..
19⅞	14⅞	Chrysler (4)	102¾	101½	101½	103
86½	72¾	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18¾	18¾	18¾	18½
47	43	City Ice & F pf (6½)	23¾	23¼	23¼	23¼
61½	52½	City Stores	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
19	16⅞	Clark Equipment (.80)	42¾	42¼	42½	43⅛
70½	53	Cleve Graph Br (1¶)	42	41¾	42	43½
19	16¼	Cluett Peabody (1)	42	39¾	39¾	42
26½	17¼	Coca-Cola (2)	86¼	86	86	86½
112	107¼	Colgate-Palm-P (½)	90	89¾	90	90
24⅜	8¼	Collins & Aikman (½b)	18⅜	18¼	18½	18½
22	16	Collins & A pf (7)	49¾	48¼	48¼	49½
13¼	8	Colonial Bea Oil	10¾	10¾	10¾	10¾
49	24½	Colo F & Ir (h)	23	22	22	22
21¼	14	Colo F&I pf (h)	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
101½	90½	Columbia Gas (.20e)	24	22	22	23¼
90½	80¾	Columbia G pf A (6)	21½	20⅞	21⅛	21
48½	35	Columbia G pf B (5)	101	101	101	..
81¼	44½	Columbia Pic vtc (1¶)	91½	91½	91½	..
123	94	Columbia P pf (2¾)	39¾	39	39	39
54	44	Columbian C vtc (4¶)	48½	47¾	47¾	48
114½	110	Comm Credit (2½)	121¾	120	120½	122
58	55	Comm Credit pf (5½)	83¾	83	83	83¾
115¾	110¾	Comm Inv Tr (3¶)	112½	112½	112½	..
24¾	20½	Comm I Tr cv pf (6)	69¾	69	69¾	68½
5½	2¾	Comm Solvents (.60)	21¼	20¾	20¾	21
82	66	Conwith & So	3½	2¾	2¾	3
13¾	8¾	Conwith & S pf (3.)	68½	68	68	68
44½	38½	Conde Nast Pub	9¾	9½	9½	9⅝
20	16	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	41	40¼	40¼	40½
20	13	Congress Cigar (2e)	22¼	22¼	22¼	..
13⅝	9¼	Consol Ry & Lt	15	14½	14½	..
85	72¼	Consol Cigar	11½	11½	11½	..
20½	17⅜	Consol Cig ppf ww (6½)	83¾	82¼	83¾	83¼
38⅝	30¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	72½	72	72	..
12¾	9¾	Consol Ed N Y (1¾)	17¾	17½	17½	17⅝
106½	102	Consol Laundries	25¼	24¾	24¾	24½
10⅝	8	Consol Ed pf n (5)	5	5	5	5
21⅝	11⅞	Consol Oil (¼b)	106¾	105½	106⅛	106⅜
8⅝	6⅜	Consol Rys Cu pf	14½	14½	14½	14⅝
1¾	¾	Consol Textile (h)	10¼	9½	9¾	9¾
2⅝	1⅝	Container n	1	..	..	..
19¼	16¾	Cont Baking A	22¾	22	22¾	22½
2¾	1¾	Cont Baking B	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
77¼	67¼	Cont Baking pf (4)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
87½	73½	Cont Can (3)	71	71	71	71
21⅝	18	Cont Dis Fibre (¼b)	80	79½	80	80
44	39¾	Cont Insurance (1.30¶)	91	91	90½	90½
42	41½	Cont Motors	42	41½	41½	41½
38⅛	23¼	Cont Oil (1)	24¼	23¾	24	23¾
69	60	Corn Exchange (3)	64¾	63¾	64¼	64¼
18⅝	13⅛	Corn Products (3)	21¾	20¾	21	20¾
165	142	Corn Prod pf (7)	73¾	73	73½	73¾
39	35	Coty	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
		Cream of Wheat (2)	38	35	35	35
23⅜	19⅜	Crosley Radio (⅛e)	23½	22½	23	22
55⅝	43⅝	Crown Cork & (1)	54½	53¾	54½	54¾
10⅜	7⅝	Crown Zeller vtc	9⅝	9¼	9⅜	9½
41	35	Crucible Steel	39	39	39	39¾
27⅛	1½	Cuba Co	14½	13¾	14½	14⅜
14½	11	Cuba Ry pf	2¾	2½	2½	2¼
10⅜	6⅛	Cuban Am Sug	14½	13¾	14½	13
102	63½	Cuban Am Sug pf	11¾	11¼	11¼	13
44½	38⅝	Cudahy Packing (2½)	96	96	96	98
23¼	18⅝	Curtis Publishing	40	39½	40	39½
104	99½	Curtis Pub pf (7)	21½	21½	21½	21¼
21⅛	10½	Curtiss-Wright	101	101	101	101½
65	43¼	Cutler Hammer (¼b)	61½	61¼	61½	61¾
			60½	60¼	60½	60¼
89¼	52	Deere & Co	88¼	86½	86½	88¾
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	29½	29½	29½	29½
26	22	Deisel W G (.50¶)	24½	24	24	24½
52	36¾	Del & Hudson	23½	22¾	22¾	22¾
23½	15¾	Del Lack & W	47½	46	46	47½
9⅜	4⅜	Denver R G pf (h)	20½	19¾	19¾	20½
21⅝	17	Det & Mack pf	7½	7½	7½	..
57½	42	Devoe & Ray A (2)	15	15	15	..
40½	37	Diamond Match (1½¶)	57½	57	57½	56½
34⅝	34½	Distillers Cp Seag	37½	37	37¼	37¼
32¾	41½	Dome Mines (3¶)	23¾	23½	23½	24¼
21¼	8¾	Dominion Stores	44⅝	44½	44½	44⅝
75⅜	50¾	Douglas A	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	..
37	29	Dresser A (1½e)	69½	67¾	67¾	68¾
1¾	⅝	Duluth So Shore	35¼	35	35	..
3	1½	Duluth So Sh pf	1	⅞	⅞	..
8¼	6	Dunhill Inter	1¾	1¾	1⅞	..
152⅞	138	du Pont de Nem (3.60)	6¾	6¾	6⅝	..
133⅛	129	du Pont deb (6)	153¾	151¼	151¾	151¾
118¾	112	Duquesne Lt pf (5)	133	133	133	..
			115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼
17⅛	15⅝	Eastman Kodak (5¶)	168½	167	168¾	167
166	158	Eastman Kodak pf (6)	164	164	164	164½
37	28½	Eaton Mfg (2)	36¾	36	36½	36¼
41	36½	Eitingon Schild	44¾	34	36	36¼
114	110½	Elec Auto-Lite (1.20)	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
77¾	13¾	Elec Auto-L (7)	111⅝	111½	111½	111½
7¾	6½	Elec Boat	43¾

Business and Industry

Drop Politics and Provide Proper Homes, Freed Demands

Commerce and Finance

U. S. Steel Head Voices Optimism; Defends Salaries

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 7 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation, defended salaries received by the corporation's executives at the thirty-fifth annual stockholders' meeting yesterday, asserting it was difficult to get "good men."

His comment was in answer to an attack on salaries paid to the corporation's leading officers launched by Homer Wakefield, a preferred stockholder.

Wakefield said Taylor in 1934 received "the princely sum of $161,000" notwithstanding the fact the preferred shareholders were receiving "2 per cent instead of the 7 per cent which they were entitled to."

This, he said, was in spite of the fact that the corporation's steel operations have risen.

At High Since 1930

Taylor, in his address to the stockholders, had disclosed that the corporation was operating at the highest level since 1930.

In reply to another question from the floor, Taylor said: "It was not the immediate intention of the corporation to issue new securities to retire the preferred dividend accumulation. We decided we should see farther into the future before deciding on a plan."

In answering Wakefield's charges, Taylor raised his voice and shook his fist, saying: "This charge—without knowing what is involved—I don't like—I resent it."

His remarks were greeted by brisk applause by a number of the stockholders and were followed by a defense of the management by Truman S. Mersereau, another stockholder. The management, Mersereau said, was "all too modest."

"Where would the corporation be if the enormous debt had not been retired?" he asked, pointing to that operation as one of the chief accomplishments of the company's heads.

In discussing the question of officials' salaries, Taylor said, "There is a competitive condition in getting good men."

It is a problem of "demand for men of necessary qualifications and the limited number of such men available."

Taylor expressed optimism as to the outlook for the steel industry in the near future. He said, "If one considers the accumulated need of the country for steel for replacement purposes, due to ordinary wear and tear as well as to obsolescence in all the capital goods industries, the conclusion is inescapable that either now or very soon in the future these needs must be satisfied, else all commerce and all industry in the nation will suffer very great injury."

American Public's 1935 Income Put At $62,998,000,000

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — The American public in 1935 had a spendable money income of $62,988,581,000, or approximately 50 per cent more than the low year 1932, a national survey by the magazine Sales Management just issued reveals.

On a per capita basis, this means that the average American entered 1936 with $513 to use for buying compared with the $335 he had three years ago.

This spendable money, it was explained, represents funds actually paid out during the calendar year for goods and services plus federal allowances, and moneys paid out of the savings and surpluses of business institutions.

"One half of the urban families had an income of more than $1474 last year, and one half had less," it was stated.

Out of every 1000 inhabitants of the United States 32 filed an income tax return, 87 had a telephone and 179 had a registered passenger car.

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THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON

Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1936 at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon forty-seven hundred and sixty-six (4766) shares of additional capital stock of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston at ROOMS 209 AND 210, 7 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from R. L. Day & Co., the auctioneers, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., or from the undersigned.
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston.
By Thomas K. Cummins, Treasurer.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Dorchester Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	May 1
Franklin Savings Bank	May 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	May 1
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 4
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Apr. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	May 1
Medford Savings Bank	May 1
Somerville Savings Bank	May 1

Defends Salaries

By Juley

Myron C. Taylor
Chairman of Board of U. S. Steel Corporation

Commodity Prices Remain Unchanged In March 28 Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7—Wholesale commodity prices remained unchanged at 79.3 per cent of the 1926 average during the week ended March 28.

The all-commodity index for the last week of March was 0.8 per cent below the level for the corresponding week of a month ago. Compared with the corresponding week of a year ago, however, the March 28 index shows an increase of 0.5 per cent.

Commodity prices in general were fairly steady during the week. Slight increases were reported for the farm products, building materials, chemicals and drugs, and house furnishing goods groups. Foods and metals and metal products declined fractionally. Hides and leather products, textile products, fuel and lighting materials, and miscellaneous commodities remained unchanged at the previous week's level.

Raw material prices fell 0.3 per cent during the week. "Commodities other than farm products" (nonagricultural) declined 0.1 per cent. Other groups, such as semimanufactured articles, and finished products remained steady.

Commodity group	Mar. 28 1936	Mar. 21 1936	Mar. 31 1935	Apr. 1 1933
All commodities	79.3	79.3	73.4	60.1
Farm products	76.8	76.7	61.4	43.4
Foods	79.7	79.9	66.5	54.7
Hides & lea products	95.3	95.3	89.4	68.7
Textile products	70.4	70.4	75.8	51.0
Fuel & light materials	76.7	76.7	72.4	63.2
Metals & metal prods	85.7	85.9	86.4	77.0
Building materials	85.2	85.1	86.3	70.4
Chemicals & drugs	79.1	79.0	75.8	71.6
Housefurnishing goods	82.7	82.6	82.5	72.3
Miscellaneous comdts	68.2	68.2	69.3	57.7
All cmdts other than farm prods & foods	78.8	78.8	78.6	65.7
All cmdts other than farm products	79.8	79.9	75.9	63.7
Raw materials	77.2	77.4	*	*
Semi-mfg articles	74.5	74.5	*	*
Finished products	81.2	81.2	*	*

*Not computed.

Rise in Carloadings Of 9.5 P. C. Seen For Second Quarter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—It is expected that freight car loadings in the second quarter of 1936 will be about 9.5 per cent above actual loadings in the like quarter of a year ago, according to the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards.

On the basis of these estimates, freight car loadings of the 29 principal commodities will be 4,984,325 cars in the second quarter of 1936, compared with 4,551,737 actual loadings for the same commodities in the corresponding period in 1935.

All of the Thirteen Shippers' Regional Advisory Boards estimate an increase in the loadings for the second quarter of 1936 compared with the same period in 1935.

Sharp Rise in Building Permits Issued in Texas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTEN, Texas, April 7—A "phenomenal" gain was recorded in building permits in Texas during February as compared with February last year, records of the University of Texas Bureau of Business Research show. A sharp increase over January was also seen.

Reports from 36 representative Texas cities give aggregate permits of $7,924,130, which is more than five times the value of the permits during February last year and more than twice those of the preceding month.

Cities showing increases over February last year include Amarillo, Austin, Beaumont, Big Spring, Corpus Christi, Dallas, El Paso, Fort Worth, Houston, Jacksonville, Longview, Lubbock, McAllen, Marshall, Palestine, Port Arthur, San Angelo, San Antonio, Sweetwater, Tyler, and Waco.

Weather Factor in Better Earnings of California Gas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Colder weather and industrial increases are credited as factors which produced the Southern California Gas Company's greater earnings in 1935 over 1934.

Balance after charges, including taxes, interest, depreciation and administration, was $3,072,592 for the 12 months ending Dec. 31, last, as against $1,693,221 for the preceding year, which period included a warm, dry winter and spring, with a consequent small demand for gas for heating.

Gross revenues increased 18 per cent over the like period of 1934, and operating expenses, including cost of gas, showed a corresponding gain of 12.8 per cent.

Sales in Cotton Cloth Mart Off And Prices Ease

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., April 7—Primary cotton goods markets became somewhat irregular during the past week. Sales in some lines dropped off sharply and caused some price unsettlement, while pressure for prompt deliveries in other types of goods brought substantial premiums which applied only to quick goods. On the whole prices were called surprisingly steady in the face of the fact that sales for the week totaled only about 50 per cent of production in the print cloth section.

Fine combed goods trading proved the feature of the week. The sharp demand for spots and quick shipment goods met an increasingly inadequate supply and in the struggle of buyers to cover their spring season's needs at the last moment, substantial premiums were offered and paid, but only for a limited quantity of merchandise.

Lawns and Organdies Strong

Combed lawns and organdies were in strong demand for delivery before the end of this month. Prices for 40-inch, 8.50-yard 88x80s rallied strongly to 8 cents for deliveries between now and the middle of May. For the 9.50-yard 72x68s, which were in very limited supply for nearby shipment, the price rose to 6¾ cents. The 68x56 11-yard organdies were moving at 6 cents for spots. Combed pongees were slightly stronger and sold at 9¾ cents for 72x100s for nearby shipment.

Continued demand for piques was experienced, but most of the available supply of quick goods in these constructions had been previously taken up. The carded 104x72s and the carded 92x64s were moving moderately 9½ cents for the former and 7½ to 7⅝ cents for the latter, depending upon how quick the delivery.

There was some stirring in combed broadcloths. The 128x68s were bought for nearby and for forward delivery at 10¼ cents.

Fancies came in for a great deal of attention. A substantial quantity of orders of sampling size have been taken for goods of this description, and they included many of the carded yarn numbers as well as a generous number of combed fancies. The latter seem to be encountering increasing favor this season, owing to the public swing to higher class goods.

Print Cloth Prices Off

It was in the print cloth division that much of the price weakness was in evidence, and sales in this section of the market suffered the greatest decline. Even so the price concessions were mostly confined to a sixteenth off the previous week's low.

Narrow print cloths were relatively more steady in price than the wider goods, but one strong spot stood out in the 45-inch 64x60s which were being bought in quantities for plisse finish, and brought 7¼ cents for late April deliveries. There was also some round-lot trading in 8.20-yard 44x40s, 38½ inches wide. Tobacco cloths were being bought at prices ranging from 33 to 33½ cents a pound.

Sheetings held relatively steady in price. A few numbers yielded slightly to pressure. Wide bed sheeting was in sharp demand for quick processing and prices were firm.

Heavy drills, sateens and twills, and other constructions suitable for the clothing trade were moving in substantial volume and at very steady prices.

A Financial Statement Anyone Understands

THE Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company income statement for February, 1936:

During February, 1936, Chesapeake & Ohio took in for transportation services performed for the public	$11,374,481.35
And took in from all other sources	458,609.99
Therefore, its total income was	$11,833,091.34
During February, 1936, Chesapeake & Ohio paid out:	
For materials and supplies	$ 966,817.63
For taxes	989,037.22
For wages	3,480,139.98
For interest on its funded debt	847,668.09
For all other miscellaneous purposes	1,702,825.83
Therefore its total outgo was	$ 7,966,469.74
Which left available for improvement and development of the property and return to stockholders	$ 3,866,621.60
For February, 1935, this latter figure was	$ 2,165,716.82
An increase of	$ 1,700,904.78
Gain over year ago	78%

(Other Railroads, Please Note)

News Notes—South America

(Excerpts from reports to Commerce Department)

Argentine Cotton—Argentine exports of cotton appreciably increased during 1935. Official preliminary statistics show that aggregate cotton shipments abroad from Argentina in the last calendar year amounted to 36,329 metric tons compared with 27,112 tons in 1934. Germany was the outstanding purchaser of Argentine cotton in 1935, taking 18,409 tons, followed by the United Kingdom with 8944 tons and Spain with 7311 tons. Argentina estimates cotton planting in the 1935 season at 908,960 acres. If production should average the same as in 1934-35, it is pointed out, the estimate indicates that the yield of the coming crop should approximate 310,000 tons of seed cotton.

Rubber—It is expected that Argentina's rubber-manufacturing industry will show an appreciable expansion during this year. At the present time the industry is operating at about 85 per cent of capacity. Crude rubber imports during January amounted to 1,439,350 pounds, compared with 992,090 pounds in December and 715,220 pounds in January, 1935.

Exports—Argentina's export trade with the United States registered a striking advance in the past year. Exports declared by the American consulate-general, Buenos Aires, during the full year 1935 were valued at $72,128,380, an increase of $42,037,090, or 139 per cent over 1934. Two principal grounds, namely, cereals and linseed, and animal products comprised about 90 per cent of total exports to the United States. The remainder was made up of fruits and vegetables, tanning extract, drugs and chemicals.

Radios—Brazil is today one of the world's best markets for radio receiving sets. It is estimated that the number of receiving sets in use throughout the Republic totals about 300,000, the great bulk of which are in the Federal District, the State of Rio de Janeiro and the State of Sao Paulo.

Cotton—The annual production of cotton weaving and knitting in Brazil is estimated at $90,000,000, a total which represents about 20 per cent of the value of Brazil's aggregate annual industrial output. Brazil also exports much cotton, and the high level established in the cotton export trade in 1934 was maintained in 1935. Shipments in 1935 amounted to 138,630 metric tons, compared with 126,548 tons in 1934, an increase of about 10 per cent. Germany's takings of Brazilian cotton in 1935 amounted to 60 per cent of the total outward volume against 17 per cent in 1934. British purchases in 1935 declined from 48 per cent in 1934 to 19 per cent in 1935.

Uruguay's Exports—A substantial increase in exports and a slight decline in imports featured the foreign trade of Uruguay in 1935. The total value of Uruguay's export trade in 1935 was 95,356,862 pesos compared with 69,800,576 pesos in 1934, an increase of 37 per cent. (Peso equals 80 cents). Imports declined from 62,712,339 pesos in 1934 to 59,959,527 pesos in 1935, a loss of 4.4 per cent. During the past year the United States supplied 16 per cent of Uruguay's imports and absorbed 11 per cent of its exports.

Exports to United States—Exports of Uruguayan products to the United States in the first two months of the current year registered an almost five-fold increase over the corresponding period of 1935. The total value of this trade for January-February, 1936, was $3,538,393 against $730,441 for the first two months of 1935. The 1936 figure represents more than half of aggregate shipments for all of 1935.

Automobiles—About twice as many automobiles were imported into Chile during the past year as in 1934. The 1935 passenger car total amounted to 1585 units of which 1389 units or 94 per cent represented American makes. Chilean imports of truck and bus chassis and tractors in 1935 totaled 387 units against 183 units in the preceding year.

Nitrate—Chile's important nitrate industry made appreciable progress in 1935. Sales during the nitrate year ended June 30, 1935, amounted to 1,275,000 metric tons, an increase of 24 per cent compared with the preceding nitrate year. Production during 1935-36 is estimated at 1,200,000 metric tons. Estimated sales are placed at the same figure as it is reported that stocks will probably remain constant and not be further reduced until the latter part of 1936.

Moving Pictures—Colombia offers a steadily expanding market for American motion pictures which now dominate that market. During the last three years numerous theaters have been remodeled. Modern buildings have been constructed and, while relatively small, have tended to raise the standard of show houses in leading cities. In Bogota alone the number of performances during 1935 totaled 10,200, with attendance of about 4,608,000, compared with 8900 performances and attendance of 2,322,000 in 1934. There are from 155 to 200 motion-picture theaters operating in Colombia, 75 of these accounting for the great bulk of box-office receipts. Total seating capacity of the moving-picture theaters throughout the country is estimated at 80,000.

Coffee—Exports of coffee from Colombia in 1935 established an all-time high record. Shipments during the year totaled 3,785,675 bags of 60 kilos each, an increase of 642,789 bags over 1934. (Kilo equals 2.20 pounds.) Three countries, the United States, Germany and Canada, accounted for 93½ per cent of the total coffee movement. In each instance, 1935 exports to these important markets constituted a new high record. Colombia coffee exports to Europe in 1935 attained the high volume of 824,569 bags.

Nation's Leaders Urged to Provide Low-Cost Housing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 7—Striking at the failure of American leadership to co-operate in putting in action the long-needed home building program for those whose incomes are less than $3000 and who comprise 90 per cent of our population, Allie S. Freed, chairman of the Committee for Economic Recovery, speaking before the Engineers Club of Philadelphia today, sounded the keynote of a crusade of business and professional leaders aimed at elimination of partisan politics and professional jealousies from the consideration of the nation's vital need for proper cost homes.

"The committee needs no cloak of politics to voice its very definite conclusions that America is approaching a most serious crisis, and it well behooves all of us to place patriotism above politics," he said.

"There is some encouragement in the growing recognition, both in and out of Government, that a home-building program is essential to our social and economic progress. We are tired of 'pap' and 'promises.' Although Government's participation is not the most important factor, a national home-building program should be initiated through Government leadership.

Problem of Organizing

"The problem of organizing a home-building program is comparatively simple," he said. "When its factors are separated. There are two types of home building: (a) By private enterprise, which should cover 85 per cent of the total, and (b), public housing, which should care for 15 per cent. Public housing is necessary, should be on a noncompetitive basis, and should serve the lowest income groups."

"Private home building divides itself into two major divisions: (a) Actual construction of homes, and (b) home mortgage finance. The problem should not be further complicated. There are four essential needs for a private enterprise home-building program:

1. Promotion of well-capitalized home-building corporations as the foundations for an industry that has never hitherto existed.
2. Provision for mortgage loans up to 90 per cent of the cost of homes.
3. Reduction of mortgage interest rates to 4½ per cent.
4. A constructive relationship between labor and management.

Mr. Freed appealed for the co-operation of Government, labor, finance, and industry in securing these essentials to the production and sale of homes at prices which 90 per cent of the population can afford to pay.

"The leaders of these four groups can build respect, and kindle good will; they can clear up many doubts and misunderstandings which now surround them, if they will show evidence of the realization of the need for co-operative action," he said.

Hits Lack of Initiative

Mr. Freed paid tribute to the efficiency of the existing machinery necessary to put a program in motion, but deplored the lack of initiative and leadership. He promised that the Committee for Economic Recovery will remain "on the job until America has seen the light."

"Those who treat lightly this worth-while effort," he said, "in the belief that it is but a flash-in-the-pan, will soon find that those who place obstacles in the path of a real housing program, will have to reckon with many forces which will have been roused to militant action through this crusade."

Flax Trade Growing Rapidly in Oregon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore., April 7—The flax industry may in time outgrow lumbering in producing income for the State of Oregon, Gov. Charles H. Martin commented recently as he turned the first spadeful of earth for a new flax plant at Mount Angel, Ore.

The Mount Angel plant is the first of three such plants which are to be built in the Willamette Valley by the Works Progress Administration. The development is new, because the plants will be the first co-operatively owned and operated flax undertakings in the State. When completed and ready for operation, the plan will represent an investment of about $40,000 and will cover nine acres.

"I predict that we'll give employment to 100,000 persons through the flax industry in a very few years," said E. J. Griffith, State Administrator of the WPA.

California's 1935 Fruit, Vegetable Pack Increases

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — Gain in California's combined fruit and vegetable pack in 1935 of 29,027,091 cases from a total of 26,422,498 cases in 1934 is announced by the Canners' League of California.

Cling peaches comprised the heaviest pack. Of the total, 16,457,852 cases last year were fruit, compared with 13,762,286 cases in 1934. The vegetable figure for 1934 was 12,660,212 cases. All figures are based on the No. 2½ can.

Amusements

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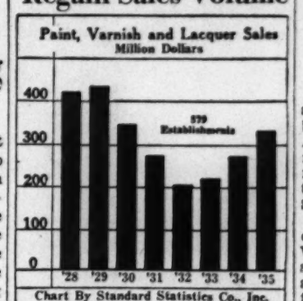
Paint Units Steadily Regain Sales Volume



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WHILE sales of paint materials have expanded materially from the low point of the depression, they are still far below former years. As shown in the accompanying chart, sales of 579 manufacturers of paints, varnishes and lacquer products reached a low of $203,300,000 in 1932, contrasting sharply with $348,400,000 in 1930, $435,100,000 in 1929, and 420,800,000 in 1928.

In 1934, sales expanded to $282,460,000 and in 1935 probably reached $325,000,000.

Eastman Proposes All Transit Workers Receive Benefit Pay

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—As a "sequel" to the Social Security Act, Transportation Co-ordinator Joseph B. Eastman has recommended to Congress enactment of a vast unemployment compensation program for the 1,564,000 workers in the rail, motor, water and air transportation industries.

The program, drafted after months of study by Eastman's labor relations section, would place unemployment in transportation industries on a national rather than a state basis.

It would exempt transportation industries from the state insurance plans envisioned under the security act and would set up a uniform federal plan.

Funds for the program would be provided through levies on the carriers of 1 per cent in 1936, 2 per cent in 1937 and 3 per cent in 1938 and thereafter.

Benefit payments would be based on wage losses. A worker who was totally unemployed could draw benefits equal to 50 per cent of his "average" earnings up to a maximum of $75 a month.

The average earnings would be computed by selecting the highest monthly earnings in each quarter of a year and averaging the earnings in the four months thus selected.

By adoption of the wage-loss principle, the plan would allow a part-time worker certain benefits based on a mathematical formula.

A transportation employee who normally earned $100, for instance, and whose earnings were reduced to $40 a month would receive $25 under the program.

Earnings in excess of $150 a month would not be considered in the benefit calculations.

Increased Business In March Replaces Early 1936 Declines

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Improving business activity in the early part of March was reported today by the Commerce Department to have superseded the downward trend of January and February.

In its "Survey of Current Business," the department said:

"An increase in retail sales and in construction activity was accompanied by an extension in production of some leading manufactured products—notably of automobiles, steel, and building materials.

"The expansion; however, was impeded about the middle of the month by the floods which swept over large areas of the East, disrupting transportation for a short time and hampering manufacturing activity and retail sales.

"Reconstruction and repair activities will be of immediate benefit to labor and to manufacturers supplying needed materials, but the country experienced a real loss of wealth through the disasters."

The survey said preliminary reports indicated improvement in employment in March.

Consolidated Edison $70,000,000 Issues

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP) — The Consolidated Gas Company of New York has been authorized by the State Public Service Commission to issue $70,000,000 debenture bonds, to consist of $35,000,000 10-year 3¼s and $35,000,000 20-year 3½s.

The new issues will be used to consummate refunding operations. The company recently changed its name to the Consolidated Edison Company.

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Packers Ordered to Stop Practice of Fixing Prices

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 7 — "Cease and desist" orders have been issued by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, against 11 well-known meat packers, charged with price fixing and other monopolistic practices in violation of the Packers and Stockyards Act of 1921.

The move is part of a campaign consistently pursued by Secretary Wallace to decrease the middlemen's share of the consumer's meat dollar and increase the portion allowed the farmer.

Price Fixing Hit

Companies named in the 176-page report and order were Armour & Company, Abraham Brothers Packing Company, Cudahy Packing Company, Jacob Dold Packing Company, John Morrell & Co., Memphis Packing Corporation, Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., North American Provision Company, George A. Hormel & Co., and the Birmingham Packing Company.

The department charged these companies with exchanging information leading to the fixing of prices disadvantageous to the consumer. Price control was alleged to have been maintained especially in Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Texas.

The attack on the packers has been hanging fire since May, 1934, when a series of hearings was begun that lasted a year and a half and brought approximately 900 witnesses before a department examiner. Hearings were held in Memphis, Tenn., Jackson, Miss., and Birmingham, Ala., and 24,000 pages of testimony taken. The cease and desist order comes at a time when Congress is considering the enactment of an even more stringent law for the control of packing companies than the present Packers and Stockyards Act.

Practices Already Stopped

Secretary Wallace indicated that the packers named have already stopped the practices which they are now ordered to forgo. According to the report, the packers are alleged to have met together to agree on certain price lists and establish "closed territory," to which the lists should apply. In a certain area, the department charged, business was divided among four packers, each being allowed a week at a time.

Evidence introduced in the hearings and reprinted in the report included marked price lists, telegrams complaining of prices out of line with lists and warnings to keep the lists secret.

Chagrined at the Wallace order, packers representatives pointed out today that it has no judicial status. "Secretary Wallace," they say, "was complainant, prosecutor, jury and judge."

The proposed amendments to the Stockyards Act, approved by the Senate last week, would give the Secretary of Agriculture drastic power to require the packers to keep their books according to a method laid down by the department and would open their records to government inspection.

Big Refunding Issue Announced by FCA

WASHINGTON, April 7 (AP)—Refunding of $185,000,000 in Federal Land Bank bonds at a saving of 1½ per cent in the annual interest charges is announced by Gov. W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration.

The FCA head said he would call the $185,000,000 in individual bonds bearing 4½ per cent interest today. The plan contemplates a new issue of $180,000,000 in 3 per cent consolidated bonds to be offered to the public April 8.

Mr. Myers said the 4½ per cent bonds would be retired with the proceeds of the new issue and with cash.

The new bonds are callable in 10 years and will reach maturity in 20 years.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Salon du Temps Présent

By **Raymond Cognait**

Paris

THE very name of the new Salon du Temps Présent is full of significant promise, for at no time was a synthesis of the varied elements of artistic actuality more opportune. Never was a precise *mise-au-point* more desirable. So many schools have succeeded or opposed one another, so much uncertainty and so many contradictions separate present-day artists, that the title alone of this Salon would constitute a reason for success.

Is the promise fulfilled? Certain reservations are necessary, but on the whole there is certainly more to praise than to complain of. It is to be regretted that the significance of the show is not complete. The absence of many of the young artists makes this Salon a dedication rather than a summary. The "Present Time" is thus represented almost exclusively by artists occupying a definite place in contemporary art.

* * *

New discoveries, therefore, are not to be expected. Indeed this is not the role of such an exposition. At most one can observe in the restricted space the personal evolution of certain of the exhibitors. For some of them are still carrying on their researches, experimenting with different techniques or hoping to find in new themes new plastic emotions, whereas the greater part of the rest being familiar with the mode of expression which suits them, do not try to escape from it but steadily acquire a better mastery of it.

These permanent values are responsible for a kind of unity throughout the Salon, for the soothing atmosphere which we feel when confronted with things that we know and accept. One is likely to become bewildered by a world in perpetual process of transformation. It is good to find stability for a change. It provides a certain amount of restful certainty for the thought. To this certitude such salons as the Temps Présent owe their success.

Let it be said, however, that we prefer a less docile submission to discipline. In surprises and discoveries things seem more alive, more representative of their time even when they go beyond it and seem to revel in an exasperation which the general public admits with difficulty. But that is another story. It would be useless and unfair to judge the Temps Présent from this point of view. This "Present Time" is a fact and not a laboratory.

* * *

The proof of this is that even the most revolutionary artists—and I am thinking of the surréalistes Max Ernst, Yves Tanguy and Salvador Daly, whose work occupies one wall—seem to have come back to order, to an order that is essentially theirs, that is, which belongs to their revolution, but which does not seek to escape from it. These artists who have accustomed us to frequent changes, who, from one year to another, have given us such different examples of their work, exhibit this time what they could have shown last year, as if they feel that they have found their definitive formula. André Lhote himself, who during the last few years has often varied his aspects in his attempts to harmonize the very different aspirations of his lyrical temperament which is attracted both by baroque art and cubist discipline, exhibits very moderate conceptions; their merit cannot be denied, but one contemplates them without surprise, almost without curiosity.

Legueult, Bougny, Oudot, Poncelet, Gimmi, Detthow, hang excellent pieces of work, but devoid of innovations. And even if they explored new realms, new themes, it is probable that none of these artists would find therein any reason for changing; they have succeeded, each in his own way, in building up a system sufficiently supple and complete to be adaptable to all subjects.

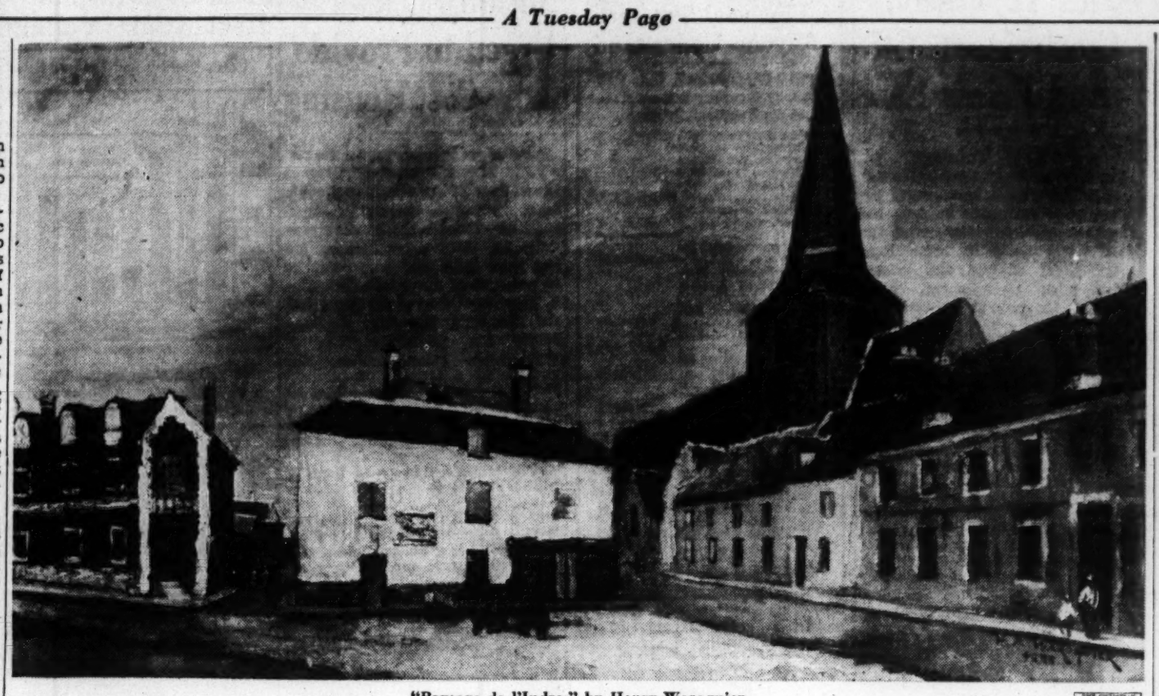
The other painters confine themselves to a more exclusively plastic domain, even when they aspire to intensity of human expression. Thus Henry Waroquier exhibits one of those faces which he has shown only recently although he has been working on them for years. Whether they be harassed or peaceful these faces give the maximum of expression and inner life; the most subtle sentiments can be seen in his work, served by a tchnique which is of itself extremely complex. The landscapes too, although treated in a seemingly much simpler and more direct manner, possess that sentient value which lends accent and feeling even to lifeless things.

It is not easy to formulate a general opinion on the Salon du Temps Présent. Fairly representative, it is pleasant and interesting to visit; it has much more unity than might be thought from an enumeration of its members. Those are positive qualities; let us not ask for more.

Obviously the present time is no longer one of esthetic combats. In many cases contrasts are softened, violence is not the order of the day. Eccentricity no longer astonishes. It may be asked whether, after all the orgies of invention and revolt which we have witnessed for many moons, the real revolution does not lie in a return to a certain measure of order. This Temps Présent implies it not only by the absence of the younger painters, who in other times would have noisily manifested their desire to kick over the traces, but perhaps still more by the example of these older artists who in their turn and for a long time violently insisted on their right to keep on being and doing something new.

Have they now become mild and well-behaved—a development which would indicate that they have reached their own limits in a kind of interesting crystallization? Or do they feel that they have at last found those final certainties of art for which they searched so ardently in their youth? If this is so, it would tend to foreshadow the coming of a period of fruitage in painting, enriched by all the modern discoveries united at last in a new order.

Alas, the Temps Présent in spite of its unity, does not give us the impression of this new order. Perhaps, more simply, beside artists of talent there is lacking a man of genius.



"Paysage de l'Indre," by Henry Waroquier

London Art Exhibitions

By **Frank Rutter**

THOUGH not so well known as her famous husband, Therese Lessore (Mrs. W. R. Sickert) holds an honored and distinctive place among contemporary women painters. Her art may be loosely described as Impressionist in a very individual manner, for while she usually paints in a high key of color and is keenly concerned with light in both her exteriors and her interiors, at the same time she has a very observant eye for character and her figures are always satisfying and lifelike in form.

An important collection of Therese Lessore's paintings and water colors has been placed on view at the Beaux Arts Gallery. With one exception, the most important pictures in this collection have Kentish hopfields in full sunlight for their subject, and in these Therese Lessore again demonstrates her unique gift of giving vivacity to her paintings by endowing them with that tremulous, fluttering lighting which is all her own. The exception is a view of "Margate," which is not only the largest canvas but exceedingly beautiful in color, with a great deal of rose-pink and light blue. It has all the delicacy, grace and charm which we associate with the art of this essentially feminine painter. For Therese Lessore is happily free from that obsession to ape the virility of a male artist which coarsens the work of so many women painters.

Although the titles of some exhibits suggests the influence of Sickert, the actual painting never does. Therese Lessore remains as individual a painter as she was before her marriage. To pick and choose in this assembly is invidious. "Juno"—a huge woman in a garden under a tree—is a lovely design, and "Mr. and Mrs. Howard" is particularly full of sun and exquisite dappling of light on trailing hop-vines. Indeed, in all these Kentish subjects—painted in the neighborhood of Mr. and Mrs. Sickert's home in Thanet—the artist makes the utmost of the festoons of overburdened hop-vines in full harvest. The water colors are as delightful as the oils, "The Tea Party" being one of the most radiant and enchanting of the interiors. But the whole exhibition is gay and happy in its effect, and cannot fail still further to increase the reputation of Therese Lessore.

* * *

The portrait drawings of Sir William Rothenstein, presented to the nation on the occasion of his retirement from the principalship of the Royal College of Art, have been on view at Messrs. Agnew's Galleries before going to their permanent home in the National Portrait Gallery. At Agnew's there is also on view an extensive exhibition of water colors, which ranges from picked examples of Turner, De Wint and other early English classics to a finely representative collection of work by living artists. A feature of this last section is the group of delicate, distinguished water colors by D. S. MacColl, the doyen of British art critics. Muirhead Bone, Wilson Steer, Laura Knight, Sir Charles Holmes, John and Paul Nash, Vanessa Bell and Duncan Grant are among the many other artists represented.

Mrs. Mary McEvoy, widow of Ambrose McEvoy, A. R. A., and herself a painter of great charm and distinction, is holding an exhibition of her portraits at Messrs. Knoedler's Galleries in Old Bond Street. Like her famous husband, Mrs. McEvoy has the gift of creating lovely color harmonies, and all who saw her "Duchess of Leinster" in last year's Royal Academy will remember it as probably the most beautiful portrait of the year in subject and color. At Knoedler's again we are fascinated by the enchanting roseate colors in which Mrs. McEvoy has painted a number of fashionable women, mostly in evening frocks. Particularly lovely is the standing figure of H. H. The Maharanee of Cooch Behar, in viridian and gold, while a notably robust and well characterized male portrait is that of Leo Podder Esq., of the Royal Academy of Music, playing his cornet. But this is an exception, and the keynote of the show is an array of fair women painted in lovely, pearly colors, lightly and loosely put on the canvas.

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The most promising male exhibitor of the month is Raymond Coxon at the Leicester Galleries, who is evidently a most gifted and versatile painter, still in his thirties. He can paint a portrait which is a likeness, and in "Mrs. King-Farlow" he has further to be congratulated on his beautiful painting of the arms and hands. He has also constructed large decorative compositions, his most important exhibit being the large "Romantic Landscape" with figures, which is slightly reminiscent of Puvis de Chavannes. The arrangement is good and the color pleasant.

But his wittiest and most personal painting, entitled "Cyclists," shows a bicycle club just starting on an outing. The shirt of one of the leaders is thinly painted in brilliant crimson, which looks as though it had been floated on to the canvas. The whole effect is most happy and successful, and one feels that Coxon's future lies in this direction, namely the witty observation and comment on life. "The Barber" is another amusing picture with good coloring, while "Appletreewick" is a charming landscape containing exquisite greens in the pasture lands. So good a craftsman may fairly be described as "a painter's painter," and the general effect is to make one look forward to Raymond Coxon's next exhibition.

Musical Events in New York

By **Pitts Sanborn**

New York

UNLESS Lucrezia Bori can be induced to return to the Metropolitan boards for special appearances next season, her farewell to that august stage took place in the "Bori Gala Performance" of March 29. Certainly not since the Sembrich farewell, in 1909, had the Metropolitan accorded an artist so magnificent a valedictory. And no wonder! For Miss Bori, in addition to her artistic distinction, has headed a committee to save Metropolitan Opera and has, moreover, been added to the Association's Board of Directors.

After the musical program had been disposed of and the speech-making and presentation of gifts and tokens had been gone through, while the huge audience stood, she came in for a long-continued ovation that left no possible doubt as to her popularity. And so the hope will not down that another season she will relent sufficiently to return as "guest" to the stage she has so signally adorned.

The program presented Miss Bori herself, radiant as ever, in Act II of "La Traviata" (as the Metropolitan divides the opera) and the St. Sulpice scene from Massenet's "Manon." In the latter Léon Rothier made his only appearance of the season as the Comte des Grieux, a role in which he is unsurpassable, thanks to his superb bearing and the authenticity and excellence of his diction and style.

Other outstanding features of the "Gala" were the thrilling vocalism of Mme. Flagstad and Mr. Melchior in the finale of the first act of "Die Walküre" and the rare beauty of Mr. Martinelli's singing of the solo in the "Miserere" from "Il Trovatore," in which he actually recalled Owen Meredith's once-famous tribute to the "tenor note" of Mario ("Aux Italiens").

* * *

The evening of March 31 the commendable providers of chamber music who constitute the Musical Art Quartet concluded their annual series of Town Hall concerts with a program that comprised Haydn's Quartet in C major, op. 54, No. 2; a Quartet in F major by Vittorio Rieti, and Beethoven's Rasoumoffsky" Quartet in F major, op. 59, No. 1. The Musical Art people played the masterpieces by Haydn and Beethoven with their accustomed comprehension and finish, and they did no less well by the Rieti piece, though it is a rather trivial affair, less "modernistic" than in a café vein, and praiseworthy principally for its brevity.

After this interlude of the smaller forms, musical New York went symphonic with a will, offering on the evening of April 1 the Philharmonic-Symphony Society in Carnegie Hall and on the following evening, in the same hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

For the former concert Mr. Toscanini once more divided the program between older masters and newer. The first half listed Weber's "Oberon" Overture and Beethoven's Seventh Symphony; the second, two little pieces by Martucci, Dukas's "Sorcerer's Apprentice" and the "Tod und Verklärung" of Richard Strauss. The Martucci pieces, which Mr. Toscanini had conducted in his initial year with the Philharmonic Society, comprise a simply melodious "Notturno" and a capricious "Novelletta," obviously influenced by Schumann. They were most persuasively played.

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All the playing, however, was quite of the first order, and it seemed as though Mr. Toscanini, often though he has led the Seventh Symphony here, never previously had set it forth in quite such fullness and glory. It is true that his conception of the Allegretto is perceptibly faster than is customary, but the chances are his tempo was Beethoven's own, and in any case the processional character of the movement he sets forth with an overwhelming impressiveness. In the Finale, too, he has perhaps no peer. Another memorable feature of this concert was his revivification of the Weber overture. The introduction, from the first mysterious note of Oberon's horn to the startling fortissimo chord that ends it, was utterly magical, and the rest of the piece had all the splendor and élan that properly belong to a tale of chivalry.

Dr. Koussevitzky's Boston Symphony program brought forward Haydn's Symphony in E flat, No. 99, and the Second Symphony of Sibelius, and between those two extremes the adagio Finale of Mahler's Ninth Symphony. The performance of the Sibelius symphony so far surpassed any other of that much-performed work that I have ever heard and it provoked from the audience such a hurricane of applause that it may well be accounted one of the outstanding events of the season, indeed of many seasons. Dr. Koussevitzky led it as one inspired, and the orchestral execution confirmed my impression, received earlier this season, that in all its distinguished history the Boston Symphony Orchestra had not played with quite such astounding virtuosity, such flexible responsiveness, such thoroughgoing richness and brilliance of tone as it does now.

The Haydn symphony, one of the best and not over-driven, went capitally and gave the inevitable pleasure. But of the Mahler excerpt, in spite of Dr. Koussevitzky's interpretative devotion and the excelling performance, I prefer not to speak. The loftiest significance has been claimed for its aspiring measures, but so far my obdurate ears are deaf to its appeal, except in respect of the very last pages.

Music in the Near East

By **W. H. Haddon Squire**

London

JUST before reading "The Voice of Atlas," which has the subtitle "In Search of Music in Morocco" (London: Maclehose. 8.6d. net), one was privileged to hear a lecture given by the author, Philip Thornton, at the Society of Women Musicians. Clad in some kind of Eastern costume and surrounded by strange instruments, this young Englishman gave his listeners tantalizing glimpses of musical worlds so remote from Western ears that they might have belonged to other planets. Surprising, too, was the technical mastery with which he played one instrument after another—winds, string and percussion—and the ease with which an English voice suddenly became Oriental. Involuntarily one thought of that now almost legendary figure, Lawrence of Arabia. How had an Englishman acquired a knowledge that so transcended the usual bookish technicalities of the alleged specialists of Eastern music?

Gramophone records provided some remarkable examples, made on the spot, of the subtle, intricate rhythms to be found in what we call "primitive" music. It was a little humiliating to hear that our vaunted western art is listened to by only about a fifth of the world's population. To the rest apparently it means nothing, or perhaps, more accurately, something unpleasant.

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Dr. Thornton described how he took two Senegalese and a couple of natives from the Congo to an orchestral concert at Queen's Hall. All four were skilled in their own musical art and expert drummers. They sat through some Elgar with scared, tense faces. A work by Sibelius they did not mind so much. But when it came to Brahms one terrified drummer promptly dived under his seat. Asked why, he could only repeat, "When is he coming, when is he coming?" Finally with a shudder and a total wreck of grammar the voice under the seat explained: "The evil spirits who are torturing those men to make them play like that." This experience will no doubt be best understood by anti-Brahmins of the West.

In connection with drumming we were told that in the East a lifetime is often devoted to the study of rhythm. A boy begins about the age of 7 and is an old boy of, say, 80 before he has absorbed the teaching handed down by tradition. To these drummers 7, 11, or 13 beats in a bar is child's play, so "to make it more difficult" they add syncopated cross rhythm in threes or fours. So much for primitiveness!

There could have been no better preface to Dr. Thornton's lively and picturesque account of his search for music in Morocco. One had not accompanied him very far before the shadowy form of Colonel Lawrence again presented itself. Here was the same gift of being able to shed instantly all those obstinate characteristics which are lumped together under the adjective "English." At the end of the second chapter—'Buses—we are told that "If you want to meet the people of Morocco, the 'bus is one of the best places to get to know them. It is not necessary to go very far before a conversation starts amongst the passengers. . . . Let me use the 'bus service in a foreign country, and within a month I have collected enough material for a chapter in a book."

But a deep knowledge of Oriental music, which had fascinated him as a little child was his true passport. It gained him admittance into some very queer places indeed. As a Jew said to him at Tangiers: "It is easier to understand a nation by listening to its music than by learning its language." In a country of fierce fanaticism and wild superstition he found that his "race and color mattered least of all, and the language difficulty faded away when they found with me a common interest in the boundless subject of song and dance."

* * *

Most of the purely musical interest is focused in a fascinating chapter, entitled "Song and Dance." Dr. Thornton found three types of music in Morocco, all of which are completely unlike anything we have in Europe. In fact, practically nothing is known of the music of the Berber tribes who live in the Rif Mountains, and still less about that of the Senjalese. The theory, at any rate, of the Arabian system is more accessible. Dr. Thornton not only studied in the conservatoire of Arab music at Marrakesh, but went three evenings a week to receive instruction in singing and playing upon the dr'bûgkha (a species of drum) at a café frequented by Arabian professors of music. What he saw in the music schools left him bewildered. He could find no explanation of "the ability of the Arab pupils to perform feats of rhythmic and melodic composition that makes our Western efforts seem rather simple," nor why children about 10 years old "have already formed a mental conception of rhythm that is not often reached by university professors in music."

Like the Hindus, the Arabs use innumerable modes (maqâmat). These are derived from intervals of which they recognise 24 and sometimes 26 in the Western octave. Our single whole tone contains for them a kind of inner octave of microtones. Here, of course, we are face to face with one of the big fundamental differences between Eastern and Western music. This chapter, generally, opens vistas too wide to be explored in a review, but it seems to show that a first-hand experience of Eastern music would win more converts to the microtone system than all the advocacy of a Busoni or an Alois Hába who, starting from Western art, begin at the wrong end.

* * *

Dr. Thornton took out with him a selection of gramophone records offering a fair survey of European music. Arabian musical criticism was interesting. Of the composers Bach was easily the most popular: "The mathematical precision of his music and the ease with which the themes develop fascinated them, even though they found the tune 'ugly' at times." They did not think much of Beethoven. Strauss, Verdi and Wagner horrified them so much that after a few bars they clapped their hands to their ears and refused to listen to more.

The old life of the Near East is rapidly disappearing and with it its music. Every reader will wish Dr. Thornton success in rescuing and preserving for the world what still remains of the manifestations of an art the origins of which lie hidden in unrecorded antiquity. That, one gathers, is his aim. Like Cecil Sharp, he arrived only just in time. Many tunes and rhythms are included in this book.

'Dusty Ermine'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

FOR generations the Kents had been eminent in the law, making speeches and passing judgments in well-chosen words. The law had made its return by bundling up these words into a sentence for Uncle Jim.

Uncle Jim, a delightful old fellow with a bent for self-expression through the medium of art, uttered forged bank notes and benevolent sentiments with equal facility and enjoyment. What is more, his nephew, a young man whose principal achievement seems to have been his success in spending £2400 in three years at Oxford, followed in his footsteps so far as the bank notes were concerned, dispensing, however, with the sentiments.

Uncle Jim, fresh from five years in Dartmoor, and beaming with good will to everybody, takes the blame for his nephew's misdemeanors on himself, and takes up his residence in prison once again. The nephew, thus afforded his big chance to gain eminence in the Kents' ancestral profession of the law, throws it aside, and resumes his chosen occupation of supplementing the efforts of the Mint. As the old phrase puts it so exactly, he gets three years' run for his money, before disaster overtakes him.

It will be seen that the author of this play, Mr. Neil Grant, believes in good, strong plots. But the half has not yet been told. We have said nothing of the nephew's wife and babies, nor of his ambitious sister, who is also interested in notes, though of the vocal kind, nor of her very doubtful young man, who so surprisingly turns out to be a model of all the virtues. Then there is the father, who ought never to have taken silk, and the trip to Paris, and studying in Munich, and heaps of other things and people, enough to fill out a whole week of plays.

An eminent Greek authority once said that plot is the chief ingredient of a good play, but somehow the formula does not work out too well in "Dusty Ermine." None of the characters except Uncle Jim is interesting enough in himself to make one concerned overmuch about what happens to him. Nonetheless, Mr. Grant tells his story slickly and cunningly, and there is plenty of incidental excitement. Mr. David Horne is excellently rubicund as the convict uncle, but Miss Leonora Corbett is miscast as the heroine.

Comedy Theater—**Dusty Ermine**, a new play in three acts. Directed by A. R. Whatmore. Presented March 5, 1936.

In New York Galleries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

JOHN ALLISON'S paintings at the Ferargil Galleries, until April 11, show how strong may be the transmuting effect of the artist's mood when it is engaged upon a familiar landscape scene. Mr. Allison finds no need of going outside a 50-mile radius of New York City for his subjects, he says, and his exhibition proves this is so because he has much of his own to bring to his subjects. Marked is his dramatic feeling for lighting contrasts, with a use of large, dark areas that give brilliance to the passages representing sunlight. His "View From George Washington Bridge" discovers a frame of design in the great arc of the cables and in the two groups of perpendicular supports. The distant towers of Manhattan and the large cloud masses have spaciousness of scale in this presentation. "Treasure Boat" is evolved out of the light of late afternoon, when the shadowed green shoulders of the hills running down into the Hudson River take on enriching reflections of blue from the sky and the anchored boat gleams in direct light like something realized out of a tale of adventure. "Wind and Sun" provides in the bending trees and the shafts of afternoon sunshine a lyrical setting for children at play.

Barse Miller's water colors, at the same gallery, reveal an artist's vision at play with landscape themes. He makes use of what facts he needs to reveal his pictorial idea. There is no sense of the passage of a subject through an intermediate stage of selection. Rather he seems to be seeing selectively, with an idea to the harmonies of organization, in "The Islands." The atmospheric planes fall into place as desired by a painter who knows how to control the effects of his washes as he lays them on with a seeming casualness that slights nothing, fumbles nothing. He is so sensitive to the value of line that he doesn't hesitate to accent it in his rhythmic presentation of the forms in "Headlands." A general quality of sunniness plays through "Sand Tower, San Bernardino," with its careful establishment of the shadows among the greens, yellows and grays of the trees and rocks of a hillside.

A wide-ranging talent is evident in the water colors, drawings and sculpture of Atanas Katchamakoff, on view at the Carl Fischer Gallery until April 18. His "Story of Bread" in eight wood bas-reliefs reveals the artist's command of those final simplicities that are evident when a composition is handled with big masses in balance through oppositions and harmonies, in sweeping rhythmic relationships, and in essentializations of form that never become empty abstractions. His drawings, with their improvisations upon human form elements, do not disdain their source of inspiration and become distortions without articulation. He has so far mastered his analysis that he can take his themes apart and put them together logically. He even devises designs that have purely imaginative base, yet are consistent within their own range. Through long practice that artist has acquired a free technique that is personal to himself without being freakish, enabling him to realize without pretentiousness his emotional response to such themes as "Peasant Madonna," "Moses," "Christ," "Eve" and "Flight Into Egypt," with no questions of taste raised for the observer. Rather is there an acceptance of a viewpoint that is never insistent in self-explanation.

E. C. S.

A New Play at the Abbey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dublin

MISS TERESA DEEVY is no newcomer to the Abbey Theater. Her latest play, "Katie Roche," is doing good business following a capacity premiere on March 16.

In her studies of Irish people, Miss Deevy invariably sets a girl, whose outlook on life is of the groping kind and at variance with established conventions, or who is a wild untamed young thing brimming over with animal spirits, amid more sober people, and in an environment of more or less conventionality. The resulting conflict makes interesting play.

Katie Roche, an illegitimate child, is reared by a woman of the people. She eventually becomes a servant in the Gregg family, which consists of Amelia, a spinster, and Stanislaus, an architect who lives most of the time in Dublin. They know Katie's story and, aware that she is of good stock on either side, they treat her as one of themselves. Stanislaus decides to marry Katie and his proposal awakens in her all the romance and pride of cast. After her marriage, the girl is torn between her love for her somewhat cold husband, who is wrapped up in his work, and her old affection for the son of the woman who had reared her. Thus arises the conflict in the girl between the inherent refinement of her class and the acquired outlook and narrow mentality of the environment in which she was brought up. Her husband comes on her in a perfectly innocent but somewhat compromising situation with her admirer. Knowing that she has done no harm, Katie cannot understand Stan's angry attitude, and, when he announces that they will live in Dublin in future, she consents, but she becomes as a fading flower transplanted from the country to the city.

On this slender framework, Miss Deevy has built an extremely interesting play. The whole work is a conflict of character and temperament in which the various people involved, from the husband and the more youthful lover down to the spinster sister-in-law, who is so full of sympathy and understanding for Katie, flutter around this girl who, without knowing it, is trying to find herself. The extraordinary economy of language, which produces a dialogue peculiarly staccato, is a feature of the play. Making for rapidity of delivery, this dialogue does not, however, hasten the development, which rests on what is not said rather than on what is said. Throughout, the play is full of lines which suggest the beginning of significant speeches. But, as one settles to listen, the sentence is clipped short and left at that. The method is stimulating, and rivets attention on the characters, whose every move or look is eloquent of mental reaction.

As in Miss Deevy's previous plays, I again get the impression of finely chiseled figures, so beautifully carved of detail that they tell their own story without the aid of speech. They are not by any means puppets. On the contrary they have their individual life which they live among themselves as if there were no outer world. And yet that outer world has its influence, which unobstrusively, but none the less effectively, asserts itself to curb the wildness that is in Katie and to hold her back from the precipice over which, it seems, she must inevitably fall. The author presents her characters as problems, without, however, offering any solution.

The play calls for acting of a very high order and the Abbey company rose splendidly to the occasion. Here and there the slender nature of the dialogue made overacting well nigh irresistible. The temptation, however, seldom lasted and awkward corners were rounded successfully. Hugh Hunt, who produced the play, again proved his ability to stage native works, and Miss Moisevitch provided him with a setting which caught the atmosphere of the old home of a rural family of refinement and in comfortable circumstances.

J. J. HAYES

A Low Comedian of a High Order

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London

MR. ARTHUR RISCOE is a low comedian of a high order. After putting in several years of hard work in the provinces, he had his first undoubted London success in the musical comedy, "Jill, Darling," about 12 months ago. Now, with June, he is starring in Mr. André Charlot's new revue, "The Town Talks," at the Vaudeville.

He is a very versatile player. In silk hat and tail coat, he sings his mock-sentimental song, "There never was a girl like Mary," in the lightest and most agreeable of styles. His parody or Sir Cedric Hardwicke in the first act of "Tovarich" is a very pleasing piece of satire, whilst his sketches of a prima donna, a schoolgirl and a burlesque stage schoolboy who has strayed into the pavilion at Lord's during the Eton and Harrow match, are in the best tradition of that unique institution, the English music hall. At the end of a long evening's work he gives a wordless picture of a parliamentary candidate that is a brilliant piece of pantomime.

There is nothing else in "The Town Talks" that is as good as Mr. Riscoe, but on the whole, with a lapse here and there, it is much above the average of the ordinary revue. June dances delightfully, and one or two of the sketches, notably that depicting the pleasures of week-ending in a drafty country house, are extremely funny. Miss Gertrude Musgrove displays many excellent abilities, though that of curtsying like Miss Marie Tempest is definitely not among them. Altogether a very satisfactory show.

H. H.

Vaudeville Theater—**The Town Talks**, by Vivian Ellis and Arthur Macrae. Dances and Ensembles by Freddie Carpenter. Staged by Robert Nesbitt. Presented March 11, 1936.

The Eastman School Festival of American Music will be held at Rochester, N. Y., from April 27 to May 1. A feature of the festival this year will be the concert to be given by the Gordon String Quartet. The Library of Congress, under the Elizabeth Shurtleff Coolidge fund, is presenting the Gordons in this festival in a program of music which will be given its first performance at the festival concert.

George Arliss now is making his third motion picture for the Gaumont-British Picture Corporation in London. Titled "Hands Off," it was written by Edwin Greenwood in collaboration with Maude T. Howell. Herbert Mason is directing. The story tells of the Sultan of an unidentified eastern country who pits various powers against each other so that he may obtain capital.

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Upset in Trade, Not Surplus, Blamed for Unemployment; Jobs Grow With Machinery

By George E. Roberts
Vice-President National City Bank of New York

Unemployment is due to disordered conditions in trade, rather than to an excess of productive capacity over normal consumption demands. In approaching this subject two propositions should be borne in mind. First, that never even in the most prosperous times has any considerable proportion of the people of this country even approached the state of having all their wants satisfied; and second, that since all industry and business consists of an exchange of services, there is practically no limit to the possible volume of production and trade, provided the varied offerings are kept in balanced relations in volume and price.

The Classical Illustration

That the foregoing is true may be shown by resorting to the old illustration of a limited number of families isolated on an island which affords the natural resources for diversified simple industries. The limited number of workers, say 50, enables them to know each other and divide the work so that they may have the benefit of specialized skill. No monetary system will be needed, for the products can be directly exchanged. With primitive methods of production there will be no danger of overproduction.

If one group of 50 can organize in this manner, another such group can do likewise, and others indefinitely, until the whole world is organized in this manner. Now, if group lines are abandoned for trading without restriction, some confusion may arise, but the aggregate of supply and demand will be unchanged. So long as facilities for transportation are primitive, trade will be mainly local, but with larger trading areas money will become a great convenience, although in reality it only serves in the exchange of services.

Tools and Implements

Let us now go back to the first group and gradually provide all of the workers with such tools and implements as they can use advantageously in increasing production for its population. The people probably will not want an increase of all supplies in the same proportion, for that is not what people do when their incomes are increased. There will some adjustments, and supplies of new products will be added, but if the changes are guided by the law of supply and demand each new offering will be purchasing power in itself and the balanced relationships will be maintained as before.

As new methods become general throughout the industries a greater abundance of all goods will be available, and as old wants are fully satisfied new varieties of goods and services will be offered, and new tastes and wants developed. The principle of an exchange of services is still unimpaired.

As transportation facilities improve, trading areas will widen, and the differences in climate and other natural resources will make for a greater variety of products and increasing trade. However, there is no reason to fear a glut so long as consumption demands increase fast enough to absorb the total supply, and offerings of the varied products and services are kept in balanced relations, so that they pay for each other in trade. This is the fundamental condition of an unlimited expansion of trade. There will be no lack of purchasing power as long as there is no breakdown of the balanced relations.

Evidence of History

The industries are always changing, for this is a condition of progress, and changes frequently displace workmen, but never have reduced the agregate of employment. Directly or indirectly practically all production costs are labor costs, and the history of industrial progress is a history of the practices and means by which the expenditure of labor upon specific tasks has been reduced.

The effect, however, instead of being to increase unemployment and poverty has been to increase the productivity of labor, to the great benefit of the entire population. The most striking example of the service of machinery in releasing labor to new employment is to be seen in the history of agriculture. One hundred years ago approximately 75 per cent or more of the population of this country lived upon the farms and was required to be there mainly for the production of food, while now not more than one quarter of the population is required to be so employed, the remainder being available to produce other commodities and services which minister to the general comfort and welfare.

Reducing Costs

It is common knowledge that by reducing costs and prices labor-saving machinery has increased employment in the principal industries through enlarged consumption of the products, thus rendering a double service. Every important change in methods of transportation has increased employment, not only in transportation but in the production of the goods transported. The automobile industry displaced workers in the carriage industry but gave employment to more. The telephone, telegraph and electrical industries have increased the demand for labor.

The printing industry has undergone great changes within the memory of living printers, both in typesetting and press-work, but the changes have so reduced the cost of printing that more of it has been done and the number of printers has steadily increased. In 1914, 113,121 workers were employed in book and job printing; in 1929 the number was 150,649. The circulation of newspapers, magazines and books has been enormously increased, which has other benefits besides the increased employment of printers. The facilities afforded by printing have aided in the exchange and distribution of products.

Although labor-saving inventions or methods may displace labor, every such change releases an amount of purchasing power equal to whatever savings it actually accomplishes. If the employer who installs it seeks to retain the savings as profit they will be purchasing power in his hands which he is quite sure to use in some way, and however he spends or employs it, he is likely to give employment to approximately as much labor as he has dispensed with. If he seeks to enlarge his sales by reducing prices the purchasing power of the public will be enlarged and if sales are increased he may increase his own staff. In any event the savings will constitute new purchasing power, which cannot be used without giving employment to labor.

Evidence from the Census

A complete refutation of the theory that improvements in industry have lessened the aggregate of employment is afforded by the census figures of the "gainfully employed." The period from 1870 to 1930 was one of constant and important changes in industry in this country. In 1870, 44.3 per cent of all persons 10 years of age or older were gainfully employed, and in 1930 the corresponding percentage was 49.5.

An important feature of this period was the greater employment of women in industry and business. In 1870, 13.1 per cent of all girls and women 10 years of age or older were gainfully employed and in 1930 the percentage was 22, the numbers having risen from 1,836,000 to 10,752,000. This increase in the employment of women did not reduce the employment of men, for the percentage figures for the latter were 74.8 in 1870 and 76.2 in 1930.

The added women were just that many more people entering into exchange relations both as producers and consumers and the volume of both production and consumption increased correspondingly. And this illustrates the entire system of exchange relations.

The number of minors reported as gainfully employed in industry was reduced between 1870 and 1930 by state laws on that subject and others requiring compulsory attendance at schools; also by changes in the census rules regarding inclusion of children on farms.

Standard of Living

Ever since steam power and machinery began to increase the supplies of commodities and raise the standard of living, alarms have been sounded from time to time that overproduction and permanent unemployment were impending, but the alarms never have been verified, for wants never yet have been satisfied. The development of installment selling on a great scale and the provision of large facilities for supplying "consumer's credit," are tangible proof that up to a very recent time the wants of the people were growing faster than they could be supplied.

There have been many periods of reaction and unemployment resulting from derangements of the economic system which interrupted the flow of goods into consumption, but such conditions do not signify overproduction in the sense that a surplus has been created above wants.

Progressive or Stagnant

We do not wish to make light of the fact that in not infrequent instances the introduction of labor-saving machinery occasions loss of employment to individuals and even generally in particular industries. Although the loss of a job usually is unwelcome, it need not, under normal business conditions be considered a disaster by a person in the prime of life. If the displaced employee, by reason of advanced years, is unable to obtain other employment, his case has a just claim to consideration, and there is general recognition of this fact. It is a possible vicissitude of life against which provision should be made, but the one thing certain is that in the general social interest industrial progress must go on.

There is no individual in the industrial community whose personal gains from industrial progress do not amply compensate him for the risks which it imposes upon him. The choice is between the industrial conditions existing in western Europe and the United States and the industrial conditions of China and India.

Moscow Tolerates Pilgrims to Mecca

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Aleppo, Syria

SOME 15 Moslem pilgrims from Soviet Russia have this year been visiting the Holy City of Mecca. This is regarded here as a sign of more tolerance on the part of the U. S. S. R. Government toward religion.

The Russian pilgrims themselves are said to have confirmed a degree of relaxation in the official attitude toward them.

Autogiro Type of Airplane Is Forecast for Family Use

Aviation Comment

The ordinary air vehicle of the American family will just as certainly have rotating wings as the same family's road vehicle today has an internal combustion engine.

This prediction was made—"with every confidence," he said—by W. Laurence Le Page, consulting aeronautical engineer, in a lecture on "Flight on Rotating Wings," before members of the Franklin Institute on April 2.

Mr. Le Page, who has done much experimental work with autogiro companies in Philadelphia, and with the design of streamline trains, is at present associated with an engineering firm in the same city. He also conducts a weekly aviation question and answer column in a Philadelphia newspaper.

Fixed-Wing Planes

Just as the railroad must have a permanent way and large terminal facilities for handling mass transportation on the surface of the earth, so, he declared, must the fixed-wing airplane, developed to its logical size for mass transportation, have a "permanent way" and extensive terminal facilities, for safe and efficient operation.

The modern airliner, he pointed out, is dependent on radio beams, beacon lights and other features of its particular type of "permanent way"—and it must have great landing fields. It can no more land safely away from its regular "ports of call" than can an ocean liner pull up safely on the coast anywhere away from expensive docking facilities.

For this type of service, Mr. Le Page admitted, the fixed-wing plane of great size and speed is ideal—just as the heavy electrically-hauled railroad train seems ideal for mass transportation on the surface.

Flexibility Needed

But for individual use something much more flexible is needed—in the air, as on the ground. The internal combustion engine and the rubber-tired wheel provided the answer for ground transportation, he said, and the rotating wing flying machine, when scientifically engineered, can provide just as satisfactory an answer in the air.

For nearly two hours Mr. Le Page, with the aid of lantern slide diagrams, movies and models, traced the different experiments in helicopter design—showing by formulas and diagrams the reason for the failure or inefficiency in each case, and the way in which adverse conditions and reactions might have been overcome.

He pointed to the modern autogiro as the beginning of the answer to the need for a family vehicle—but indicated that the final solution would probably be found in the still further simplification resulting from the production of forward motion by tilting of mechanically rotated wings, rather than by the utilization of a separate tractive propeller.

Major Problem

The chief problem in this case, he admitted, is the torque effect on the fuselage—tending to rotate it in the opposite direction to the wings. But this can be overcome, he declared, by supplying anti-torque surfaces on the fuselage itself, which become effective in the air-stream from the rotor—the effect varying properly as the velocity of the air stream increases or decreases with the varying speed of the rotor.

To show just what has already been accomplished in the direction of production of an individual flying machine, capable of storage in an ordinary garage, of running along the highway for short distances, and of landing vertically, and taking off almost vertically, Mr. Le Page showed movies of the new wingless, folding rotor-blade autogiros—with the automatic incidence control of the rotors which enables the machines to hop straight up a few feet above the ground at the beginning of the take-off.

Roof Airport

One of them was shown flying over the new autogiro landing roof of the recently completed central post office in Philadelphia. From this roof it is proposed to soon fly autogiros back and forth to the central airport at Camden, to connect with mail planes. One of the novel features on the roof airport is a system of built-in steam pipes to keep it clear of snow and ice in winter months.

Although commending the performance of the latest types of wingless autogiro, Mr. Le Page stated his belief that greater efficiency and speed can be obtained when small fixed wing surfaces are retained.

* * *

Imperial Airways

Following their custom of giving names of the same type to the different classes of airplanes in their fleet, Imperial Airways has given the letter "C" to the class of 28 flying-boats now being built at Rochester, England. Thus, to give a few examples, the new flying-boats will be named Caledonia, Centaurus, Challenger, Capricornus, and Calypso.

The 12 big land planes now under construction will be in the "E" class with names like Eddystone, Ettrick, Echo, etc. The first composite aircraft will be class "M." The big seaplane, which carries the small high-speed craft on its upper wing, will be called "Maia," and the small plane, "Mercury." The initial letters "A," "B" and "D" are already in use for existing types.

* * *

Capt. G. L. Powell, one of the Imperial Airways pilots, has gained the distinction of being the first airman to be issued a Master Pilot's certificate endorsed for both land and marine types of aircraft. To qualify for this he has had to put in the requisite number of hours of both day and night flying with each type. His total flying time is some 7000 hours.

Liberty Bell to Ring

PHILADELPHIA, April 7—The sound of the Liberty Bell, struck by Mayor S. Davis Wilson in Independence Hall, will mark the opening of the two-year Emergency Peace Campaign, according to present plans. During the 15 minutes preceding the campaign's nation-wide radiocast at 10 p. m. on April 21, on which Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and George Lansbury, M. P., will speak, a program is to be picked up by a Philadelphia station.

Flandin Has Plans For Locarno Powers

(Continued from Page 1)

ness to them in the event of a German attack in the East would be practically nullified.

Refusal Means Worry

It is for this reason that France takes so seriously Herr Hitler's refusal to commit himself to British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden on any form of undertaking not to fortify the Rhine zone. And it is this that accounts for the strong current in France today favoring immediate application of economic, financial and diplomatic pressure on the Reich, if it continues intransigent on that point.

There are indications that the French Government has envisaged application of sanctions to the Reich even if Britain and Italy refuse to follow France in this move—which is already realized here to be virtually certain.

Pleases Opposition

But, at the same time, there is an equally strong movement, both in the Cabinet and in French public opinion, which advocates a harmonious understanding with Germany and opposes the Franco-Soviet pact, and which sees in fortification an opportune rock on which this "dangerous" alliance might be broken.

There is, of course, no intention of any sudden reversal of policy, but there is a definite and growing conviction in a large proportion of French opinion that if a loosening of France's ties with Eastern Europe is the price at which the defensive military arrangements with Britain can be crystallized into a permanent automatic alliance, then such a security bargain is well worth considering.

Issues Tower Over Plan

These issues are admitted in French official circles to possess more immediate importance than the French peace plan itself. The principal elements of this plan are understood to be as follows:

1. Re-enforcement of the League Covenant through a series of regional mutual assistance pacts. These pacts would be closely tied to the Covenant and would be limited to Europe, including Britain. The principal regions affected would be the Rhine, the Danube, the Mediterranean and Northeastern Europe.

2. An armed force would be put at the disposal of the League through certain specified military units designated in advance in each country of Europe.

Obligatory Arbitration

3. Arbitration would be obligatory and refusal to arbitrate would constitute proof of aggression.

4. An economic conference is envisaged whose aim would be a progressive realization of Aristide Briand's scheme for the United States of Europe.

5. A disarmament conference would be held as soon as security had been obtained for the European continent as a whole.

Aims at Encirclement

Thus, the French plan appears clearly as the antithesis of Adolf Hitler's proposals, in that it aims at encirclement of the aggressor on the basis of Maxim Litvinoff's formula: "European peace is indivisible."

In authoritative circles here little hope is held that it will prove acceptable to Germany in its present form, but it is repeated that there is nothing to prevent Britain from submitting to the League still a third plan containing the best elements of the French and German programs.

Missourian Wins Contest

NEW YORK, April 7 (AP)—Lloyd Lewis, 17-year-old high school student of Plattsburg, Mo., is the winner of the $5000 scholarship offered by Eddie Cantor, stage and screen comedian, for a 500-word essay on peace. Judges of the essay included Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, and Ray Lyman Wilbur, of Leland Stanford University. Entries numbered 212,000.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
Washington	April 8	Cobh,	April 14	April 7, 6:00 pm	April 8, 8:00 am
Paris	April 11	Plymouth,	April 17	April 10, 8:00 pm	April 11, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
*Manuiani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes: Boston	Mail Closes: New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco,	April 18	Apr. 13, 4:00 pm	Apr. 13, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COLLECT liberal commissions selling famous Olovnit knit sportswear suits, polo shirts, lingerie, skirts, blouses, pajamas, hosiery direct from factory; low prices, unsurpassed values. SHAUGHNESSY KNITTING COMPANY, Dept. A-136, Watertown, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS AND FURNITURE

BOSTON—90 FENWAY
Overlooking Park
8 rooms, 2 baths, to let; also for sale Chase parlor grand piano, dining and living room sets, davenport, daybed, single bed, mattress, spring. Com. 0681.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 348 E. 49th St. (4-D)—Three-room apartment, comfortable; share with young man; near all transportation; reasonable.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HOUSES-BUNGALOWS for rent, modern, fully furnished. Long Island Sound; beautiful location, private beach, safe bathing; plenty of shade. PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island.

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CAMPS AND COTTAGES

HOUSES-BUNGALOWS for rent, modern, fully furnished. Long Island Sound; beautiful location, private beach, safe bathing; plenty of shade. PRINGLE, Miller Place, Long Island.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Middle-aged woman assist housework and care two children, country home, 50 miles from New York; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box H-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BEAUTIFULLY located; charming small house, 6 rooms, 2 baths, maid's room; 2 hours from N. Y. C. by express trains on N. Y. Central lines. 36 Adriance Ave., Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Can be seen at any time.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

LANDSCAPE GARDENING

LOAM FOR SALE
Tree and Shrub Work—Spraying
RALPH W. SIMS
38 George Street, Medford, Mass.
Telephone 0729-W

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

ORGANISTS

EXPERIENCED organist desires church position, preferably Westchester County. Write Box S-11, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches
Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.
Home for rest, study and recreation
BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 18

REAL ESTATE

LARGE ESTATE FOR SALE
House of 12 rooms and bungalow of 7 rooms, all modern conveniences; 4-car garage, large henhouse, barn; 90 acres; orchard of fruit trees, berries. For further particulars write MRS. A. F. DAILEY, R. F. D. 21, Wilton, N. H.

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 2647 Broadway—Quiet, running water, next bath; convenient transportation; business person; reas; RI. 9-4945. MITCHELL.

N. Y. C., 250 Riverside Drive, Apt. 82—Near subway express station; comfortable home overlooking Hudson; well furnished; Beautyrest mattresses, telephone, immaculate. Christian Scientists preferred. 88-812.

SALESMEN WANTED

REAL ESTATE firm of high standing desires broker with thorough knowledge real estate; must be individual of high character, sincere, alert; commission basis only; excellent opportunity. Write Box C-9, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ORGANIST—Music college graduate; experienced; Christian Science church preferred. Manhattan, Bronx, New Jersey. H. WILLIAM HOOPS, 331 Orange Rd., Montclair, N. J.

YOUNG MAN, 21, office experience, mechanic, chauffeur; salary secondary; excellent references; will appreciate anything. Write Box S-10, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

REFINED woman, willing to care or sew for child; also prepare dinners; few hours daily. Write Box S-12, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

SUMMER HOMES

FOR RENT—Furnished, 11 rooms, 3 baths, shower, 3-car garage, furnace, private beach front on Long Beach, Centerville, Mass., Cape Cod. Address, Box 287.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St., Boston

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies. "Norlands." 23 Saunders St.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

GLASGOW—Two excellent front combined rooms, suitable professional lady or gentleman; modern. Phone Mrs. Middleton, 39 Kersland St.

HOUSES FOR SALE

NORTHUMBERLAND, North Shields—Substantially built house for sale, 14 rooms on 2 floors, central heating, large rooms, garage, greenhouses, well wooded garden, 2½ acres, £2500. Apply MRS. ROBINSON, Clementhorpe.

SOUTHPORT — Attractive detached house; two entertaining, sunroom, four bedrooms, garage; £1700. Heathcote, 39 Dunkirk Road, Birkdale. Tel. 6224.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FORRES, MORAYSHIRE, RESCOT GUEST HOUSE—Every convenience, hot and cold water in bedrooms, secluded garden, garage; beautiful country; terms 2½ gns. holiday and permanent. Miss FORSYTH.

NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holidays at Millfield, the birthplace of Josephine Butler; lovely country, tennis, fishing, etc.; 3½ gns. weekly. GREY, Millfield Hill Wooler. Tel. Millfield 17.

POST VACANT

LAKE DISTRICT—Nurse-help, willing to help with housework and share care of two young children; small house in country; maid kept. Box M-3585, BCM/CSM, London.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SCHOOLMASTER—Tutor requires work at Easter onwards when present three years' job ends. DAVID F. THOMPSON, Hopewell House, Bolhenhampton, Bridport, Dorset.

THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M.A., B.D., S.T.M. who prepares "BIBLE NOTES" for the Christian Science Sentinel and "FACTS ABOUT THE BIBLE" for this paper, plans to give his Bible Lecture Courses in SCOTLAND during June and July. Scottish Representative: Miss Leishman, Two Ormidale Terrace, Edinburgh, 12. Phone 61298.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

ADELPHI HOTEL, Cromwell Road, London, S. W. 7—Terms from 4 gns. inclusive; central position for shopping and places of interest, within easy reach of four churches.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **Lynton Court**
Next Door Christian Science church
48 Rooms (18 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter. From 3½ Guineas. C. S. HOSIER.

Local Classified Advertising

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and Africa

ENGLAND

ABBOTSFORD HOTEL
Russell Square, London, W. C. 1, England
In the heart of London; few minutes of British Museum, theatres, buses, railway stations and Tube; constant hot and cold water. Every comfort. 7/6 bed, breakfast, bath, light, attendance; or weekly with all meals from 3 gns.
Night Porter. Garage opposite.
Telegrams, "Abbotell-Westcent, London"

BOURNEMOUTH, E. "Craigria," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. B'bourne 1180.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **CRAIGLEITH**
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD (East Cliff) **WIMBLEDON HALL**
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodating 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S. M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern, comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water, radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts; inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH—Sunshine Corner. Overcliff Drive, facing sea; separate tables; attentive service. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan. 'Phone Southbourne 1644.

BOURNEMOUTH, WEST CLIFF ROAD
Stafield House Comfy. Modern. Quiet
MR. and MRS. TURVER

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS RD. EAST **YENTON**
Every conceivable comfort at this well-organised establishment. Every bedroom centrally heated. Noted for excellent food, perfectly cooked. 3 mins. sea, 6 mins. from Christian Science church. Tel. 2752. MRS. P. H. BENN.

Nr. BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school; special terms for winter guests. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne, Dorset Station, Bournemouth Central. Phone Northbourne 28.

BRIGHTON HOVE
HOTEL ALEXANDRA
BRUNSWICK TERRACE
Facing Sea. Central. New Proprietorship. Entirely remodernised. Central Heating. Hot and cold water. Private Bathrooms. Terms from 4 guineas.
Mrs. Blanche B. Samet. (Tel. Hove 4080)

BRIGHTON, Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

Chester. WINDSOR HOTEL, City Road. Near G. W. R. Station. Comfortable Temperance Hotel. Near City. Room and breakfast or full board. Personal supervision. Proprietress, Mrs. Stonely. Telephone 416.

EASTBOURNE *PHONE 847 for*
MOST POPULAR RESIDENTIAL HOTEL
THE BELGRAVE
Attractive Lounges. Blazing Fires. Warm, Cosy Bedrooms with Hot and Cold Water. Faultless Service. The whole set in an atmosphere of friendliness and sociability that creates contentment and happiness for guests, whose individual requirements are the especial care of the Resident Director.
RENOWNED FOR EXQUISITE CUISINE
The Hotel is Central for everywhere to See, Shops, Theatres and Cinemas. Inclusive terms and NO EXTRAS Whatsoever. FROM 3 GNS. PER WEEK.
WEEK-ENDS FROM 30/-

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires, running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

EASTBOURNE. Farrar's Private Hotel, Wilmington Gardens. Tel. 3737—Overlooking sea and Devonshire Park; bedrooms, hot and cold water, gas fires, central heating; 2½ gns.

EASTBOURNE, 33 Jevington Gardens. Tel. 1046—Guests welcomed in quiet comfortable home; apartments; board if required; near sea.

HANTS., KNELLWOOD HOUSE, FARNBOROUGH—First class private hotel; beautiful grounds; near Camberley and Aldershot. Apply MISS ST. JOHN.

LAKE DISTRICT
Glen Rothay Hotel, Rydal
Nr. Ambleside
Beautiful wooded grounds, overlooking Rydal Water, and adjoining grounds of late poet Wordsworth; boating, bathing, tennis, electric light. Coaches from Windermere Station. A. A. & R. A. C. Tel. Ambleside 43.

LAKE DISTRICT—Miss Gibson, Kelsick House, Ambleside; board residence; good mountain view; hot and cold; bath; near tennis courts and garage.

LAKE DISTRICT—Mrs. Wilson, Bainrigg, Grasmere; board residence; charming position facing lake; all conveniences; terms moderate.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private hotel 73 Mount Pleasant
Running water—hot and cold—
in every bedroom
JACK MONTGOMERY Phone 5238

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift, Hot and Cold Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616. Tariff from Resident Proprietor. Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night

London. CORA HOTEL
Upper Woburn Place, W. C. 1.
First Class Temperance Hotel
Most Central • Modernly Equipped
Excellent Table • Beautiful Public Rooms
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ALL despotism is bad; but the worst is that which works with the machinery of freedom.—JUNIUS.

Daily Features

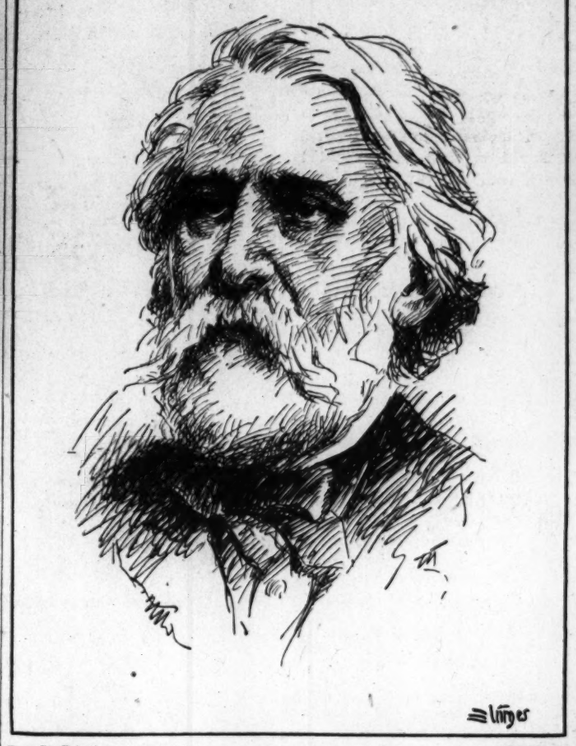
NOTHING is so indicative of deepest culture as a tender consideration of the ignorant.—EMERSON.

Western Slope of Colorado

Monitor Camera Club, From Mrs. C. D. King, Houston, Mo.

A View of Unaweep Canyon

Lines About Leaders—XII



By a Staff Artist

Ivan Turgenev

A CENTURY ago Russia was a country of merciless autocracy.
Yet a few bold thinkers rose out of the general ignorance.
One of those thinkers, Ivan Turgenev, belonged to the gentry.
He was born in Spasskoie, in the heart of the empire, in 1818.
There was a father, but the mother was the man in the house.
She owned 20 villages, 5000 subjects and ruled as sovereign.
Serfs wore rich clothes, serfs entertained the palace folk.
If anyone failed to obey, she had him deported for life.
Each morning Ivan and his brother were flogged in public.
Yet the child recorded happy memories in his little diary.
Were not the swans his playmates and nature a fond mother?
And had he not a precious friend in a serf who loved poetry?
As he grew up Ivan was sent to the University of Petersburg.
At night students gathered for supper around a tallow candle.
The tea was weak as water and the cakes more or less stale.
But the eyes gleamed with wonder, the hearts beat very fast.
For the talk ran on human worth, on the nobility of life.
It ran on God, on Truth, and on the divine essence of love.
In the gray morning Ivan would leave his friends exalted.
And when he raised his eyes, the silent stars seemed nearer.

HIS doting mother wished him to be a gentleman of leisure.
At 22, he settled at Spasskoie, writing stories for himself.
French operas were much appreciated in Russia at that time.
In Moscow a famous troup of artists enchanted the young man.
He loved them even to traveling abroad in their company.
Then he found himself in a moss-grown old chateau near Paris:
It was the estate of Pauline Viardot, prima donna of the day.
Turgenev proved an adorable talker, an exquisite guest.
The household welcomed him with an all-inclusive affection.
The Russian "barine" had found his home in the heart of France.
A "Sportaman's Sketches" soon revealed him as a deep thinker.
The book uncovered the misery and the cruelty of serfdom.
In it the peasants were more attractive than their masters.
Nicolas began to be alarmed at this threat to his omnipotence.
When Turgenev's mother died, Spasskoie became his property.
While unable to free his moujiks, he improved their conditions.
Then the Tsar grew so suspicious that he had him put in jail.

AS SOON as the author obtained his freedom he left for Europe.
After many years' wandering, joy burst into his life.
Thanks to his writings, imperial politics took a new turn.
In 1861, the Tsar suddenly freed 23 million Russian serfs.
Turgenev hastened back to rejoice with his own moujiks.
With their liberty he gave them individual houses and lands.
In 1862, Lincoln was to enjoy the same glorious experience.
Upon his return to Paris, a great surprise awaited him.
One day a friendly letter with a check came from America.
His books were beginning to be published in the New World.
"But fancy sending a remuneration for rights of translation!
America is decidedly the land of eccentricities," Ivan thought.
And he wrote a story to thank "this phoenix of an editor."
But however uplifted, the poet's love remained in France.
He passed away at his faithful friends', the Viardots, in 1883.
Turgenev had been the first Russian author admired abroad.
He had been the most cosmopolitan character of his time.
He will live forever among the beloved liberators of humanity.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra.
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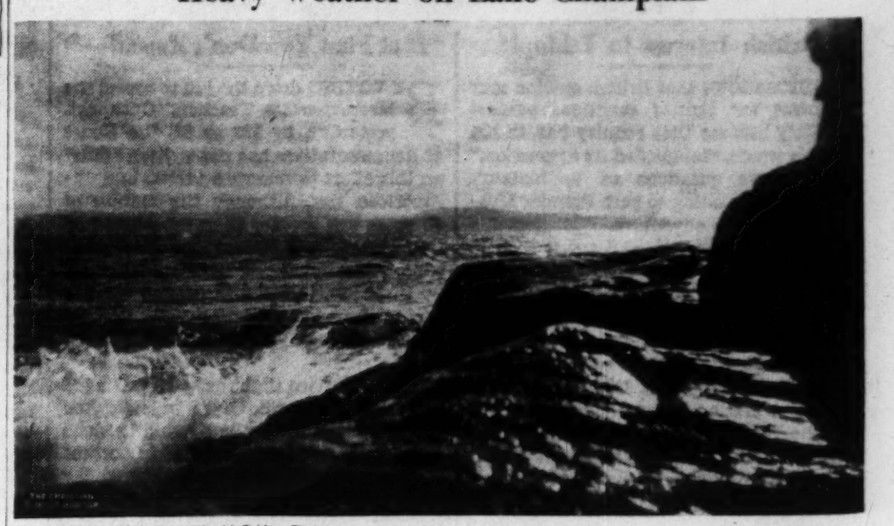
Heavy Weather on Lake Champlain



Monitor Camera Club, From Miss M. Zeidon, Boston

Rocks Glistening From the Surf

Worth Knowing

THE WORLD
A MAN (6 FT. TALL) WALKING AROUND THE WORLD AT THE EQUATOR FINDS HIS HEAD TRAVELS 19 FT. FARTHER THAN HIS FEET DURING THE JOURNEY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Piffle Finds a Master

IT WAS several days since a stray dog had first appeared at Jimmie's farm home looking very hungry and in need of care. Jimmie had just finished feeding Ginger the pup, and his three cats when the stranger came.

"We certainly don't need another pet around here," said mother, smiling, "but I suppose this one will have to be fed. He looks hungry."

"Perhaps he will go away if we give him something to eat," suggested Jimmie. But he went only as far as the next farm home for lunch, and to the one after that for his dinner.

"I guess he belongs most to us," said Jimmie one morning, petting the dog, who looked up very gratefully.

"Well, you gave him his name, at least," said mother. For Jimmie had named the dog "Piffle," and they

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Piffle Guarded Him Well

all thought it a pretty good name for the funny, solemn, shaggy fellow who seemed to belong to no one, although he was evidently a well-trained dog.

"A dog as nice as Piffle should have his very own master," sighed Jimmie, again scratching the dog's left ear, which was a very special spot Piffle liked best to have scratched.

"You are right," agreed father. "Piffle, no doubt, came from a good home and I hope he either finds that one again or another as good. He is an unusually intelligent dog and he has had careful training; he has such good tricks; someone has been very patient in training him."

Piffle immediately sat up and saluted in a most soldierly manner when father mentioned "tricks." He evidently understood the word.

"Piffle hasn't been here for three days," said Jimmie one morning several days later.

"Perhaps he has found a home," said mother. But Piffle had not found a home—at least not yet. Next day just at breakfast time he was seen walking slowly across the field.

"What makes Piffle act so strangely?" exclaimed Jimmie, running to the farm yard gate.

"Why—a child is with him," cried father, who stood with Jimmie watching the dog.

"It's just a baby," said Jimmie, running to meet Piffle and the child beside which he stood on guard.

The baby whimpered softly and Piffle growled rather sharply when the hired man who had followed Jimmie, offered to take the baby in his arms.

"He knows how to guard that child" said father. And it did look as if Piffle had found a child he was accustomed to guarding.

"Call the police at once," said mother, "someone is certainly looking for this child."

The police soon came from the town near by and they found the baby they had been searching for nearly two days safe on the floor, well guarded by Piffle.

"What a remarkable dog," exclaimed everyone who came near.

Piffle wouldn't allow the policemen to touch the child, so Jimmie and his father had to go with them to take the child to his parents, who had been searching everywhere for him.

"It's a good thing you trained your dog to take such good care of your baby," said a policeman, when the child was returned home.

"Our dog," exclaimed the mother, hugging the baby. "We have never had a dog. We have been afraid to allow our baby near one, although he loves them very much. See how he pats the dog who found him."

"Well, we certainly have a dog now," said the father, patting Piffle kindly and smiling happily.

And that was how Piffle found a home.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'The Voice of the Turtle'

IN JEREMIAH 8:7, the "turtle" (that is, of course, "the turtle dove") is listed, together with the crane and the swallow, as among those migratory birds which "observe the time of their coming"; and travelers tell us that during the month of March in Palestine not a turtle dove is to be seen or heard. But with the advent of April, these birds return in flocks, so much so that in a diary written in Palestine in mid-April we read: "At every step they (the turtle-doves) fluttered up from the herbage in front—they perched upon every tree and bush. They had overspread the whole face of the land" (Tristram: "A Journal of Travels in Palestine" p. 513).

In view of this we cannot wonder that the writer of the Song of Solomon hails the "turtle" as a harbinger of spring: "The time of the singing of birds is come, and the voice of the turtle is heard in our land" (2:12).

Preparation

THE acorn does not become an oak in a day; the ripened scholar is not made in a single lesson; the well-trained soldier was not the raw recruit of yesterday; there are always months between the seed-time and harvest. So the path of the just is like the shining light, which shineth more and more unto the perfect day.—*R. B. Nichol.*

In Lighter Vein

No Time for Play

The storm was increasing in violence, and some of the deck fittings had already been swept overboard, when the captain decided to send up a signal of distress. But hardly had the rocket burst over the ship when a solemn-faced passenger stepped to the bridge.

"Captain," he said, "I'd be the last man on earth to cast a damper on any one, but it seems to me that this is no time for letting off fireworks."—*Toronto Globe.*

Considerate

"Madam," said the hobo, "I once't had a wife and fam'ly of my own—but I couldn't be contented. I growled and grumbled at everything—and finally I left home."

"Well, here's a chicken sandwich for you, sir," said the housewife. "Mighty few husbands are as considerate as that."—*Grit.*

Apt Pupil

C. O. (addressing recruit): "We want you to look upon all your comrades in the regiment as your brothers, and to regard me as your father—father of the regiment. Do you understand?"

Recruit: "Yes, dad!"—*Montreal Star.*

The Listener

Seven-year-old Margaret seated herself with the assembled family at dinner and remarked: "I do not feel like eating anything tonight. I will just sit here and listen to you people eat."

Explicit

"What does 'not transferable' mean on this ticket?"

"It means that if you don't go yourself you won't be admitted."—*Montreal Star.*

Clerk: "For value there's nothing on the market to compare with this at the price."

Customer: "And how much is it?"

Clerk: "One moment, madam. I'll ask the manager."

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?

IN THE variants of surnames we find many examples that comply with the rigid phonetic laws that govern changes in our common speech. Thus with consonants, *b* alternates with *p*, as in the name *Bullinger* and *Pullinger;* or in *d* and *t*, as in *Dyson* and *Tyson*. There are also changes of *c* and *ch* in names of French origin as in *Campion* and *Champion*, of *Carlton* and *Charlton*, and *Callis* and *Challis; g* and *j* also alternate, as in *Genever* and *Jennifer*, both of which are from the name of that heroine of romance, *Guinever*.

There is one significant vowel change in which *er* is changed into *ar*. Here the spelling of surnames is influenced by the pronunciation, which was common both in France and England in the fifteenth century. Thus in Chaucer we find *sarmon* for *sermon*, while at a later period we find *savant* and *sarvice* in Raleigh's letters. Raleigh also uses *parson* in the sense of "person."

Just as we pronounce *ar* in *sarjeant*, so in surnames *Berkeley* became *Barclay: Clerk, Clark, Derby* found a variant in *Darby;* and *Gervase* became *Jarvis*. In the same way we get such surnames as *Marchant, Sargent,* and *Barnard* from *Bernard*.

To our forefathers' preference for the *ar* sound we have *Parks* and *Perks* in the surname list, as well as *Parr* and *Parry*—which have their origin in *Pierre*, the French equivalent of *Peter*.

Daily Anecdote

Foote's Advice

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

SAMUEL FOOTE, witty English comedian, was often spoken of as "the English Aristophanes." He was, as well, a director, author, and actor.

One day, while conversing with a dull author who boastfully said he could laugh at his critics, Foote drawled: "Do so. In that way you will not only disappoint them, but lead a merrier life than any other man in England."

Brevities

Montreal Star: H. G. Wells is said to be the most prolific writer of the age. And all this time we thought it was Anonymous, Pro Bono Publico, Old Subscriber, or Regular Reader.

Milwaukee Journal: Il Duce's solution—the enlistment of 7-year-olds—may be the right one. In case of a bonus the warriors can be paid off in vanilla cones.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Ponies

A WOMAN had lived on a farm; and, when her carpenter husband became unable to earn their living, she turned to her childhood pastime of horses. Without capital she set up a pony ring in her yard in the heart of a large city residential section. Here youngsters could ride Shetland ponies around an oval ring for 10 cents.

Her first equipment was two ponies she could borrow because they were scarcely tame. Under her training they became gentle, and they soon earned enough for her to buy a second pair. A little later she was able to buy out the one competitor she had in the town. And today, two years after beginning her business, she is planning to expand her business and have riding classes for children. Her present business makes a living for the family, but with the added business, she says she will "have frosting for the living."—Lynn G., Dallas, Texas.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Do You Like Pie?

This may look as easy as pie, but try it. Start at the letter "P" in the center, and, moving in any direction one letter at a time, see how many times you can spell the word "PIE."

```
E E E E E
E I I I E
E I P I E
E I I I E
E E E E E
```

2. A Beheadment

In Puzzledom, a "Beheadment" means the dropping of the initial letter of a word in order to form another word. Example: Behead "Band" and we have "and." We shall have more of this sort later on, but for a start try this one: Behead a loud noise and get hasty; again, and get a tree; again, and get an admonition to be quiet.

3. A Rebus

This column will also contain rebuses very frequently. The following row of letters represents in rebus form the name of a Bible character whose name contains only four letters. Study the letters carefully, or perhaps, you should give particular attention to the letters which do not appear.

BCDEFGIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Devotion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

UP THE driveway to one of this city's most exclusive country clubs recently trotted two dogs, a large one and a small one. Both were acting in a manner that immediately attracted the attention of guests gathered on the veranda. The smaller dog would leap against the shoulder of the larger one, forcing it toward the center of the driveway, then trot around to the other side to push against the other shoulder.

As they drew nearer it became apparent to those watching, that the larger dog was the mother of the smaller one. Furthermore, it was evident that they were not merely romping. The mother dog was blind; and her devoted offspring took this means of guiding her through the heavy traffic of the city streets.

Everyone was touched by the evidence of loving care and devotion. Both dogs showed unmistakable signs of having gone for a long time with insufficient food, so the manager of the club called the dogs to the rear of the building and instructed the kitchen help to feed them—which they did with sincere pleasure.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Special Meeting

Question: A call for a meeting was sent out as follows: "A special corporate meeting will be held (specifying place and date) for the purpose of hearing a statement from the board of trustees." The same notice was read on the following Sunday with the addition, "and may take such action as may properly come before the meeting," or words to that effect. At the meeting a motion was presented to rescind a motion made at a previous corporate meeting. The question arose whether such action could be taken in view of the call specifying, "to hear a statement," etc. Could the action to rescind the previous motion be taken?

Answer: This question comes from New York State, where, according to available information, the statutes governing meetings of religious corporations require that notice of a special meeting shall specify the business to be transacted. Under such circumstances, or when the bylaws of the organization have that requirement, such action as that described would be illegal. The phrase "to take such action as may properly come before the meeting" would have no permissive effect, since the notice does not specify the subject of the possible action.

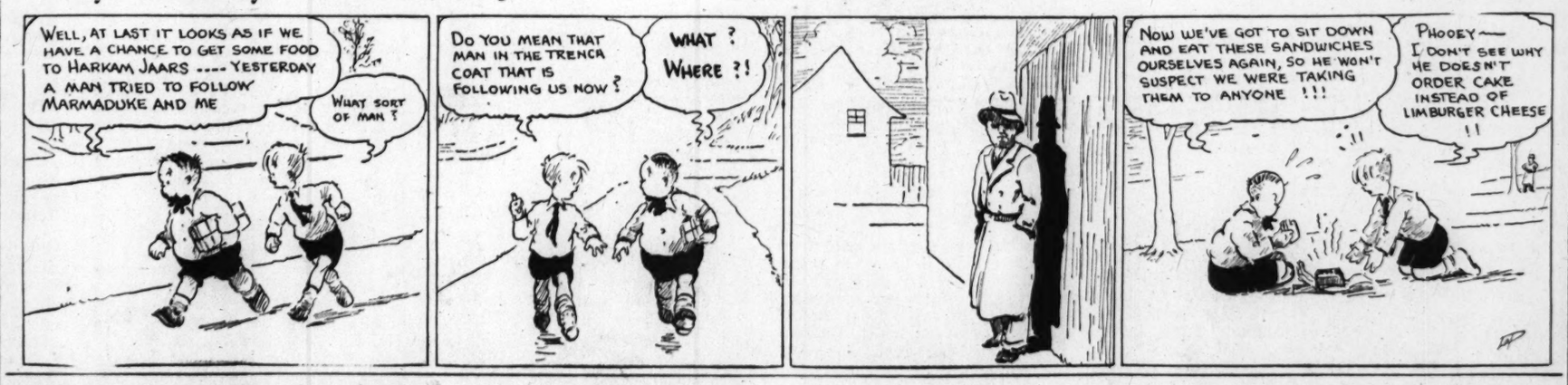
Frequently such a general phrase is used under the belief that it would permit a special meeting to consider any business, but that is a mistaken belief, if the state law or bylaws require notice of business. It is really improper, since it is an attempt to nullify the bylaw. (See answers of Nov. 1 and Nov. 14.) When the bylaws or state laws do not require notice of a special meeting to specify business to come up, the action and notice would be permissible, since the latter would seem sufficient warning that something important was to be considered. Of course, if the bylaws definitely permit a special meeting to consider any business, there could be no question whatever about the action; it would be quite legal.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. 32 pies.
2. Crash, Rash, Ash, Sh.
3. No A H—(Noah).

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*That Man Again*

By LE PELLEY


WELL, AT LAST IT LOOKS AS IF WE HAVE A CHANCE TO GET SOME FOOD TO HARKAM JAARS ---- YESTERDAY A MAN TRIED TO FOLLOW MARMADUKE AND ME
WHAT SORT OF MAN ?
DO YOU MEAN THAT MAN IN THE TRENCA COAT THAT IS FOLLOWING US NOW ?
WHAT ? WHERE ?!
NOW WE'VE GOT TO SIT DOWN AND EAT THESE SANDWICHES OURSELVES AGAIN, SO HE WON'T SUSPECT WE WERE TAKING THEM TO ANYONE !!!
PHOOEY— I DON'T SEE WHY HE DOESN'T ORDER CAKE INSTEAD OF LIMBURGER CHEESE !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Pepping Up the Game*

By CARMACK

I was watching the Boss and his friends play marbles today but it seemed so dull I had all I could do to stay awake—
Then suddenly Buzzy decided to take part in it—
And for a moment or two it really was worth watching—

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

British Interest in Ethiopia

INDICATIONS that British opinion may press for tighter sanctions against Italy because that country has, in Mr. Eden's words, "intensified its aggression," may revive questions as to Britain's reasons for wishing to curb Premier Mussolini's African adventure.

To all Englishmen, and surely also to many Italians, the recent friction between Britain and Italy has been peculiarly saddening by reason of the long ties of friendship that have bound them together. In the sixth decade of the last century the patriots of Italy, led by Mazzini and Garibaldi, were fully conscious of the fact that they had behind them the sympathy and moral support of the British people. They knew, in spite of the assertions of some ambitious foreign governments, that the dominant interest which drew Britain to their side was a strong sympathy for the cause of Italian liberty and national self-government.

But last year, very suddenly, those amicable relations were profoundly disturbed. When Italy went to war with Ethiopia and Great Britain seemed to be the principal obstacle to her ambitions it became the aim of Italian propaganda to discredit British motives. Under a deluge of inflammatory speeches and articles in the press the Italians were not allowed to see that some of the sympathy which the British people had for Ethiopia was similar in kind to that which they had once felt for the cause of Mazzini and Garibaldi. The Italian people were told that Britain's attitude was really dictated by selfish imperialist and economic motives.

These charges may now be repeated by the Italian press.

If that were really the case it is strange that popular opinion in Britain should have been much more strongly in favor of a vigorous League policy than was the British Government itself; and that those who were most to the fore in denouncing Italy were the non-imperialist Liberals and Labor men rather than those who might be suspected of favoring imperialist policies. If doubt about the matter still remained (outside Italy) it was surely dispelled by the private British document which the Italian press, through some strange error of judgment, published a little time ago, for the edification of the world. The theft of this document is a minor matter in the history of espionage. But the facts revealed by the document are of major importance.

Here we have the report of a number of experts, intended, not for publication, but solely for the guidance of British ministers, as to how British interests would be affected by an Italian occupation of Ethiopia. The upshot, with certain minor qualifications, was—in the opinion of these British experts—that "there are no vital British interests in Abyssinia or adjoining countries such as to necessitate British resistance to an Italian conquest of Abyssinia." The principal British interest in the country lay in regard to the headwaters of the Nile, which could as easily be safeguarded by arrangements with Italy as with the present Government of the country.

Henceforward outside Italy at least, the issue will be considered on its ostensible and true merits. The central issue that remains is whether a country, asserting grievances, is entitled to go to war on its own initiative and without reference to any rights but its own, and how far a member of the League, such as Great Britain, should press the case for joint action in the interests of security and peace.

Spilling Spelling

"I SPELLS it with a 'V,'" said the younger Mr. Weller, who had no more inhibitions when it came to spelling than had the poet Chaucer, who could—and often did—write the same word two varying ways in two successive lines.

The hard-and-fast rigidity of the orthographic purists makes for rather drab monotony, a correspondent to the London Observer complains. "Why not Free Trade in Spelling?" he asks. Then he points out that in the time of Queen Elizabeth writers were much less fussy, and literature in the Golden Age didn't do so badly.

For those who never can remember where the two *ll*'s meet in parallel, it is comforting to reflect that more than one American humorist has built himself a niche in the Hall of Fame with spelling more picturesque than orthodox. The heroine in "Love Letters of a Rookie" was surely no less captivating because her swain's epistolary efforts started with "Dere Mable." A kat with half a dozen cittens might give a dash of color to many a printed page.

And why spil more ink when spel sounds just the same?

PREMIER ABERHART of Alberta, Can., announces his province must default on bond payments now due. It is the first Canadian province to default. Mr. Aberhart was swept into office as head of the Social Credit Party, to give $25 a month to every needy family. However, it seems they didn't make sufficient provision for a needy government.

"If at First You Don't Repeal—"

BY VOTING down the bill to repeal the Massachusetts Teachers' Oath Act, yesterday, by 133 to 88, the House of Representatives has not written "finis" on this effort to remove a useless and un-American law. Although the margin of 45 votes was greater than repealists had anticipated, this should not discourage those educational and labor leaders who, by their efforts, have associated opposition to compulsory "patriotism" with some of the most highly respected names in the State.

There has been slight expectation in the minds of those who have followed the repeal effort that the law would be done away with this year. But the important service of keeping the issue alive in the minds of the citizens has been accomplished.

An initial failure must not act as a deterrent to future efforts. After all, the oath in a large sense is merely symbolic of the rather shallow, unconsidered thinking which has held sway on Beacon Hill during the current administration—an administration marked by much unwarranted extravagance and the most patent sort of political trading.

This situation may be greatly changed by the November elections. But the mistaken effort to establish love of country by statute is not wholly a partisan one. Freedom from the kind of thinking that lies behind this regimentation of teachers is to be won only by education. Meanwhile the hours spent before heckling committees, the seemingly futile kicking against a wall of obdurate pseudo-patriotism, the experience of having every liberal utterance branded as "Communism," have not been endured in vain.

Million-Dollar Farm Bounties

DISCLOSURE by Henry Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that three sugar-growing corporations received production control payments of approximately $1,000,000 each, sounds of course strangely out of tune with the general supposition that AAA was for the benefit of the small farmer with "forty acres and a mule." The same applies to payments of $80,000 or more to cotton plantation companies, $50,000 to a garbage-feeding hog "farm" in New Jersey and $20,000 or more to four large-scale wheat-farming corporations.

Yet, just what does it signify? Is it that the AAA farm subsidies missed their purpose by taking public money to benefit large farmers instead of small and needy ones? To a slight extent, possibly yes; but as the reported figures show, while $2,302,850 was being paid out during 1933 in bounties of $5000 or more, the AAA was distributing $110,491,189, or 98 per cent of the total, to recipients of less than $5000.

The fact of large payments to some organizations is an expression of the existence of large-scale land-owning corporations, representing in some instances a concentration of control through foreclosures and distress of small owners. Equality of treatment on an acreage or other similar basis naturally means large payments to large operators in agriculture. The fact some of these checks were turned over directly to the Farm Credit Administration may indicate that even these large operators had their financial difficulties.

One wonders how the distribution of agricultural benefits compares with the distribution of advantages from the protective tariff. Does anyone doubt that certain large manufacturers of steel, glass, woolen and cotton textiles, gloves, hats, shoes, silverware, cutlery, ceramics, chemicals and so forth receive more than $1,000,000 annual addition to their gross earnings by reason of the tariff? Or does anyone question the efficacy of the tariff on these grounds?

Shipping subsidies are paid to large companies—there is no one else to pay them to—on the theory that they benefit the nation's commerce and labor generally.

Large sugar refining companies have published advertisements urging higher duties on refined sugar in the United States in order that workers may enjoy more employment at better pay in their establishments. Does this argument for a subsidy to sugar refiners somehow fail to apply in the case of sugar-producing companies? Or is it a doubtful theory of national bootstrap lifting in the first instance?

The question whether farm checks reached the farm tenants in the proportion they should, or were impounded by the landlords, is a serious one, particularly in the South; it parallels the perennial dispute over whether labor in industry gets its fair share of tariff benefits.

These illustrations are cited not as justifying the subsidies under discussion. Rather do they indicate that the faults of the farm subsidies are shortcomings of subsidies in general. Every kind of subsidy tends to be paid at one end of the scale to large and affluent organizations that do not need it, and at the other end to inefficient producers that do not deserve it. The fewer such artificialities a national economy is encumbered with the better.

Creed of a Mugwump

Book News of the Day

THE title of YOU AND I—AND ROOSEVELT by Charles P. Taft (New York: Farrar & Rinehart) is a mystery—unless the publishers sought to gain attention by combining the names Roosevelt and Taft. More descriptive titles would have been "A Mugwump Looks at the Issues" or "Trying to Be Moderate in 1936." For the great value—and it is great—of this brief discussion of campaign issues is as a moderate's appeal to moderates. It appears to be addressed particularly to Americans who have not consigned their consciences to any political party. Especially is Mr. Taft thinking of some 4,000,000 middle-of-the-road voters who would swing the balance to the Republicans if subtracted from the 7,000,000 Roosevelt majority of 1932 and listed in the Republican column.

There are chapters summarizing most of the major political issues, summaries unusually wise and witty—and fair. Indeed, the key to this book is this very fairness, and the heart of the book is in two chapters called "The Faith of a Mugwump" and "Tolerant Discussion." Let the author's independence speak for itself:

> I shall probably vote against Mr. Roosevelt. But when I was recently invited to give a Lincoln's Birthday address in a neighboring city, and explained briefly my political views, the invitation was withdrawn. They wanted someone who would damn F. D. R. and all his works. I can't and won't, and some of the Republican orators and candidates who do, give me an acute pain in the neck.

He would make a poor Liberty Leaguer: "No longer can any but the small employers who still resemble the old shoemaker talk about 'my' business, and insist upon autocratic domination to the exclusion of the voices of owners, workers, consumers and the public."

But neither is Mr. Taft a radical. Not only does he punch neat holes in some New Deal experiments; his basic philosophy is reform by education. He would like to see more of an attempt to work out reforms, however slowly, through the forty-eight states.

> That method is sound, for it makes you educate people about what you are doing, and you can only make progress with your plans as people really understand them and back them. Incidentally, the process of educating others will probably improve the plans themselves. It is a truly democratic way, for it requires tolerant discussion at the bottom of the pyramid instead of permitting nice easy dictation from the top.

Mr. Taft really has faith in this hopeful creed, for he agrees neither with the radical reactionaries who think self-reliance is decaying and the country going to pot; nor with the radical radicals who think the country is going to pot and class hatred is the only remedy. No wonder he has written a refreshing book.

D. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

Shifting Political Weathervanes

By Frank L. Perrin

SIGNIFICANT deploying is apparent on the political front in the United States as the time draws nearer for the meeting of the national nominating conventions. The order of march in the Democratic Party camp has not, of course, been altered. The field marshal and his commanding lieutenants refuse to take seriously the threatened dissension of the faction headed by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith and composed of his Liberty League irreconcilables.

It is not, however, in the direction of the somewhat restless and inwardly disturbed Democratic camp that the eyes of the mass of interested American observers are today turned. Evidently quite important and definite changes are taking place along the front lines of offense. What was regarded, a year ago, as a somewhat hopeless political situation is now more popularly regarded as a situation which can be met, and is being met, by that orderly realignment always possible even after disastrous defeat.

As this more orderly marshaling of Republican forces becomes apparent, it is interesting to attempt to analyze, without bias or prejudice, the effective processes which have brought it about, and contemplatively, to estimate the probable or possible effects between now and November. Not in recent decades, certainly, have the important preliminaries of a national campaign been conducted by the party out of power with so little emotional appeal to prejudice and to sectional animosity.

* * *

It has been stated in this column, and elsewhere in discussions of the qualifications and availability of those now most prominently mentioned as possible leaders of the Republican cause, that any one of those whose fitness has been discussed would, to assure the success of his party and the consequent welfare (in his estimation) of the country as a whole, withdraw, politely and deferentially, either before or during the convention session, if thereby the election of the party's candidate might reasonably be assured. I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of this view. Quietly, and beneath the surface, this is being indicated by events not easily analyzed because they are not overt or proclaimed by word of mouth.

Of course no political fences are to be destroyed in advance of the event. I doubt if any of the four or five potential candidates will, by public declaration, eliminate himself before the result of the nominating convention can reasonably be forecast. This may be a month before the convention meets, and it may be at the eleventh hour. The prize, regarded as an individual victory, is too highly esteemed to be cast aside while the possibility of gaining it is not too remote.

But despite this unescapable realization there are persuasive though not entirely convincing indications of the operation of a process of logical elimination which may determine the action of the convention well in advance of its meeting. Two important developments are not impossible, the second being dependent entirely upon the first. No secret is made, in inner circle or without, that more to be desired by Senator Borah than the gaining of the nomination for himself is the absolute elimination from the field of former President Hoover. There remains, unquenched, the fire of that political and personal rivalry which burned unceasingly during the Hoover administration, and which now has been rekindled.

* * *

Mr. Hoover is conscious, necessarily, of this antagonism. His influence, at least prior to the convention, would not aid the Borah campaign. Probably he would, in the event of Senator Borah's nomination, at least refrain from working for his defeat. But the attitude of the Senator is not so pacific. In the event of his own nomination, now regarded as hardly probable, Mr. Hoover realizes that he would be compelled to count upon the powerful opposition, in the election, of the man from Idaho.

What more logical, then, if the desirability or necessity of combining and uniting the shattered Republican ranks is realized, than a pre-convention working truce which would rally all sympathizers to a common standard? A simple declaration from Mr. Hoover that he is not and will not be a candidate would go far in pacifying Mr. Borah. It would remove what he probably would willingly admit is his main and greatest objective.

The Borah support, assured thus early in the campaign, if gained by such a compromise, would probably make certain the nomination of Governor Landon or Senator Arthur Vandenberg.

Looks Pretty Good—In Front

Where New Mexico Meets the Sky

WE HAD set out before dawn, and the comfort of orange juice from a tin can and bread toasted on the top of the pot-bellied stove in a tourist cabin was now three chilly hours behind us. Stars that had threatened to brush our heads as we loaded the car had receded and dwindled while the sky faded from purple to dusty blue. The sun, heralded by streaks of palest, purest rose, shouldered up a cloudless sky on our right, picking out details in the magnificent sweep of the New Mexico foothills.

Ahead and to the left some careless hand had rumpled the earth into casual peaks and chains of peaks, marching raggedly one behind the other until a mighty white range hid, finally, whatever lay beyond. A train toiled with us up the grade, haloed by silver smoke: "The big sissy," the boys in the back seat cried, "has to have two engines!" Here and there a ranch house sprawled, brown in the brown landscape, lonely and self-contained as solitary homesteads have ever been; and cattle grazing beside a stream turned their heads to regard us incuriously.

* * *

We were growing hungry, and Time snapped at our heels. It seems a sorry thing to be obliged to hasten on any journey; still, there can be only one, or possibly two, scenes that grow as dear to the beholder as the face of a lifelong friend, and many that are merely stimulating or charming as chance acquaintances met briefly but long remembered. All things combined to make this sunrise memorable; piercing, golden air; the train "huffing and puffing"; magpies looking humorously disreputable abroad by day in their formal black and white; and far off those snow-capped giants, rosy in sunshine above the shadowed land.

We were glad at last to see the highway and railway converging, the valley narrowing, for that meant that we were nearing Raton and the high barriers over which wagon trains had poured, with invincible stubbornness, not so long ago.

While the car was being serviced in Raton we visited a restaurant; and so, warmed and fed, we presently essayed the Raton Pass, twisting and turning above the little town. Off to the east was Raton Mesa, an enormous mountain from which the top had been sliced by some giant paring knife. The snow peaks in the west had not altered; indeed, we did not leave them behind for hours, for all our speed. The town dropped from view; again, we looked and saw it there, a diminishing huddle of buildings in a crease of the hills. Below in the gorge crawled the train, an absurd toy with a piping whistle that echoed thinly from one rocky sounding board to another until, transmuted to the most delicate of fairy music, it faded into the blue upper air.

* * *

The sun was far up the sky now, but we had forgotten our need for haste. The timeless peace of juniper-clad hills dwarfed the importance of our mission. A stream dashed and tumbled beside our course for a little way, its spray drenching the ferns along its rocky banks. Raton was long lost from our sight and except for the highway, looping in hairpin curves, the pass seemed as wild, as still and waiting, as it must have been before Coronado came seeking his golden cities there.

This was illusion, of course, since man has set his sign on even this magnificence. The snow mountains still marching with us were not, we decided upon consulting our maps, our own discovery as they had seemed at first. They must, in fact, be the Spanish Peaks in the San Isabel National Forest, charted and measured and, happily, under the wing of the government. Our chagrin over the collapse of our romantic feeling of discovery faded before the belief that countless generations following us would feel the impact of that view as keenly as though they had, in truth, come freshly upon it out of the veiling night and brought the first rumor of it to an incredulous world.

A highway marker reminded us that Trinidad was near; that the pass now lay behind us and that we were done, for this portion of our journey, with mountain driving. In the foothills and on the plains we could once more clock our progress, and only by glancing back over our shoulders could we see the peaks that looked down from the hoary patience of uncounted ages on foolish mortals who would hurry from their presence in the hope of gaining an hour of daylight.

MARY ZIRKLE

The Wide Horizon

When Polling Is a Puzzle

DIARY OF AN ONLOOKER IN FRANCE

By Mallory Browne

PARIS

IN FRANCE, as in the United States, this is "election year." But while American elections will not take place until November, the French campaign is now in full swing. Voting is scheduled to begin on April 26, with a second ballot, whenever necessary, a week later.

Seldom have French elections been of such tremendous potential significance, not only to France, but to the rest of the world. Their outcome will weigh heavily, perhaps decisively, in the balance of nearly all Europe's pressing problems: Franco-German relations, the Russian question, the Italo-Ethiopian affair, the future of the League—in fact, the vital issues of peace or war.

Naturally, therefore, an understanding of the French political situation is particularly important in view of these approaching elections. Yet few things are less easy to understand or to explain clearly to an Anglo-Saxon, than the electoral puzzle in France.

André Siegfried, an eminent French observer, once applied to the political situation in France the phrase Hamlet used to describe mortal existence: "It is a tale, told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing!" If a Frenchman can speak so feelingly of the current confusion, an American or Englishman may well be excused for finding French politics incomprehensible.

* * *

Suppose, for example, that instead of the relatively simple choice between Republican and Democrat—who to European eyes appear so similar as to be almost indistinguishable!—the American voter next November had to choose between forty or fifty different parties (no one has ever been able to fix the exact number of fragmentary electoral groups in France). Suppose that the picture were further complicated, as it is in France, by a system of contradictory terminology which calls "die-hard" conservatives of the Right "Left Republicans"; dubs clerical extremists "Popular Democrats," and includes under the term "Radical" anything from an outright anarchist to a reactionary conservative! Imagine, to cap the confusion, everyone ignoring these names and arbitrarily classifying his adversary, whoever he may be, as either "Fascist" or "Communist." Small wonder then, in such a situation, that M. Siegfried quoted Shakespeare's expressive phrase, and that even the traditionally "political minded" average Frenchman today throws up both hands in an equally expressive gesture of bewilderment.

The key to the significance of the coming elections in France can be found hidden under the two main banners or battle cries of the campaign: "Down with Fascism" and "Down with Communism." Hidden, because these electoral slogans do not accurately represent the real issues at stake—they only reveal them by implication.

Thus, "antifascism" is the rallying point, the principal and almost the only common ground of the parties of the Left in France who are marching into the electoral battle under the banner of the "Popular Front." The "Popular Front" is an extremely loose electoral federation formed for the sole purpose of opposing at the polls the parties of the Right. It includes essentially the Communists, the Socialists, and the Radicals.

* * *

The "Fascists," therefore, are their opponents of the Right who are still more precariously united under the banner of the "National Front." A list of the parties enrolled under the "National Front" would have little meaning in view of the phenomenon of contradictory terminology already referred to. Broadly speaking the French parties of the "Right" are conservative and nationalistic. The parties of the Left are liberal, socialistic and communistic.

Such a sweeping division is of course somewhat arbitrary, but it is necessary to explain the current conflict in France. The largest and most important party, the Radicals—corresponding roughly to the Liberals in England or the "Progressive Republicans" in the United States—are traditionally anticlerical and so are essentially on the Left on that score.

Clearly, therefore, it is as misleading to lump the Left parties together in the *Front Populaire* and call them "Communists," as it is to stigmatize all the parties of the Right as "Fascists." But it cannot be doubted that the activity in the past two years of the nationalistic leagues, notably Colonel François de la Rocque's *Croix de Feu*, has created throughout the country a belief that the threat of Fascism exists and must be combated. Against this menace—which cannot be entirely ignored but which has been magnified by the "Popular Front" for electioneering purposes—the parties of the Left have united, and this unity is generally expected to give them the victory over the less homogeneous groups of the Right. The international situation, however, plays an important part in the campaign, and any aggravation of the present European crisis might well upset all electoral predictions and swing the balance in the other direction.